The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,484—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888.

DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.I.	KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I.	CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BI.	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BI.	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will be under at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1888
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	29th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viz* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA ..	on the 8th Dec. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at G'Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following Specialities.

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	,, 1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½ ,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 7th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "[illegible]," 1,978 tons, on or about [illegible] 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,830	On or about 21st December 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour	11 4	6 4
11	6 4	BORDEAUX. A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	14 4	6 4
14 0	7 12	PETIT MEDOC. Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 0	7 12
17 8	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC. Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 8	10
22 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE. Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 8
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE. Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX. Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	8 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	2 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 37 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "DRY UNSWEETENED" GIN

A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.

Rs. 21-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

"THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFICIENT LAXATIVE KNOWN."

KEMP'S

This preparation is prepared by ourselves, by a modification of the process recommended in an American Scientific Journal. It is Brilliant with water. Tasteless and effective.

It has been found by experience to possess the FULL APERIENT EFFECTS of the ordinary Liquid Extract, without the Bitter Taste.

TASTELESS.

CASCARA

The bitter principle in this preparation is not DISGUISED, as in most so called tasteless preparations, it is actually ELIMINATED by our process.

The dose of Tasteless Cascara Sagrada is exactly the same as that of the ordinary extract, our process causing no diminution of strength.

SAGRADA.

It leaves no tendency to constipation such as follows the use of most aperients.

Sold in bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8	8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3	12
Navy Cotton	,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating	each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for 39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair 10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for 39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	15

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, 11, STAFF LINES,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8 qualities,	from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6 ,, ,,	Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES	6 ,, ,,	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY,

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

AND THE

VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 2 NIGHTS ONLY,
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
Kindly assisted by the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
FRIDAY 7TH AND SATURDAY 8TH DECEMBER,
IN THEIR GRAND BURLESQUE,

ALADDIN

OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
The Wonderful Ring, The Magical Lamp,
And the Pretty Young Maiden who loved a great Scamp;
The funny Old Dame and the latest Edition
the Musical, Model, and Mystic Magician,

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance 9 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Will be given on
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
Children to all Parts of the House, Ans. 8.
Servants accompanying Children, Ans. 4.
☞ Special arrangements for Schools at a great reduction can be made personally or by letter, at the TEMPLE BAR HOTEL.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 3-30 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMING.
After a Successful Season of 31 Performances at the
CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA,
WASH NORTONS FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1888.

The above company is acknowledged by the press and public to be the best Novelty Company that has ever visited the East.—*Vide* Calcutta Press.

12 LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS of the most eminent 12
THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

For further particulars see Pictorials, Programmes, &c.,
A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."
Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dene, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.
Performance to commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

All the Boxes and also the Stalls shown on the Theatre Plan have been sold but after the seats have been arranged on Monday next, there will be a few extra chairs available, applications can now be registered.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S FIRST CONCERT
OF 1888-89,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1888,
AT 9 P.M.
Further details hereafter.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

IF MISS E. JAMEISON PRIDGEON will communicate with GROINE and MARSHALL, Solicitors, 14, Stanton Road, St. George's Square, Liverpool, she will hear something to her advantage.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, SCHOOL MASTER and MISTRESS, (married couple) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150, Mistress Rs. 50 free house.
Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Address, The ACTING AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

JUST RECEIVED.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards.
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
Please note—the last day for sending Cards to Friends in England is 7th December.

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

USEFUL BOOK FOR SPORTSMEN.
MODERN SHOT GUNS,
BY
W. W. GREENER.
Price Rs. 3, per V. P. P. Rs. 3-4,
Apply to
RAMCHUNDRA GOVIND.
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.
Book-seller, 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR RACES 1888.

FOR the Challenge Shield advertised to be run on the first day of above meeting.
Penalties and allowances will be as last year, viz. previous winners once 4 lbs., twice 9 lbs., three times and oftener 12 lbs. extra. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., Maidens 7 lbs. The first entry for the above race will remain open until 15 h December at Rs. 15, 2nd and last entry 24th December Rs. 60.
The value of H. H. Aga Khan's Purse also run on first day of above meeting is Rs. 300 not Rs. 200. First entry at Rs. 10 will remain open till 15th December, 2nd and last entry 24th idem Rs. 50.
By order of the Stewards,
E. V. MACKAY.
Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week,
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dates on Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.
MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. SUTLEJ.
SILVER HUNTING and open cased Watches at Rs. 70, 90, 100, and 120.
Gold Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and open case Watches, at Rs. 220 and Rs. 235.
All the above Watches are specially made by John Jones of 338, Strand, London.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

MERE TOY DOLLS are not things now advised by the present generation. They want something useful, novel and ingenius. The latter are SHROFF'S importation for Xmas Trees this year.

WAIT for your X'mas Tree purchases. The s. s. Sutlej has brought us thousands of new Novelties which will be open for sale next week. SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest house.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

THE "CHEERFUL" WARMING STOVE for Kerosine Oil, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs cheapest in the market from one pice to Rs. 5 each; Silk Book Markers As. 8 each.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a CLERK, having a knowledge of Accounts and Writing a good hand, for a Merchant's Office. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

FRESH GOODS, for the coming Bright Season, Dainties and Luxuries, Fancy Goods and Beautiful Articles for Presentation, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Ices, Wines and spirits of the Best Quality To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!! all latest Novelty from well-known makers. Prices very cheap. The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a new FAST SAILING BOAT, with two Masts, suitable for Picnic Party in the Harbour. Apply to PURSHOTUM GANOOJEE, Mazagon Bunder.

CLERGYMAN'S WIFE—Church of England, residing permanently on Hills, prepared to receive and educate 4 or 5 younger children of officers or gentlemen. Apply Box, 12, care of this paper.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon, Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO QUARTER-MASTERS.—Indents for Regimental Necessaries, Clothing, Saddlery for Cavalry Corps:—Apply to "Supply Department," WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply to J. D. Mody, care of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

THE best CHEESE in Bombay, just landed ex. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, fine quality, Double Gloster, 12 annas per lb. Apply early A. DADOOMIA and Co., under Clock Tower, C. Market.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES.—Sample shipment just opened out, superior to anything ever attempted in this direction before.—Early inspection invited. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gents Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The good Will and Stock in Trade of a First Class French Confectionery Establishment. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to Jerome, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—
On account of the concerned—
20 boxes Paul Dureux and Co. champagne in pint bottles.
10 ,, Marquio de Monkullo Cart d'or champagne in pint bottles.
10 boxes Petit Kils, Montendre 3 stars cognac.
10 ,, quart bottle of champagne—Kometen Sact.
10 cases A. Dreher's beer in quart bottles.
2 cases gent's calf, kid, patent and roan leather lace and elastic side boots and shoes of various shapes, designs, and sizes.
2 cases perambulators.
2 ,, toys, horses, carts, &c.
1 white and gold dinner set.
One lot of marble tables, vases, statues, &c.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS, GHEE, SUGAR, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and in re Thucker Dayal Khimjee, an insolvent, at his shop in Dhobi Talao Market (opposite the Adamjee Peerbhoy Market) consisting of ghee, sugar, grocery, almonds, raisins, tin boxes, bottles, boxes, scale, and weights, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)
Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Edwardas Jugdivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Bag, measuring about (60) acres and 26 guntuas, leased from its owner Jia-Oolnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which viz. 34 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr. Nusserwanji Nowrozji Khambhata, for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 409-6. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company i.e., the purchaser.
N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 21th October, 1883, passed by the late the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia, at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 7, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

SPECIAL SALE FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON.
NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PRIVATE PURCHASERS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will hold in Hummum Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. F Fischer and Co., a clearance sale of samples and consignments of—
Toys of every variety and description, in lots to suit private purchasers.
Baskets fancy, gilt and lined of every shape and form.
Bugler and Cucoo Clocks, of rich and new shapes and designs.
Pictures, of great novelties in gilt frames.
Ornaments and fancy goods of great taste and variety.
A variety of other goods, too numerous to enumerate.
The goods are now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
200 large-sized superior teak squares.
In lots to suit purchaser.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instan., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, doutles.
10 cases prints.
5 ,, black Italian cloth.
2 ,, flan el.
On account of the Concerned—
1 cask 87 gross spectacles.
By order of Messrs. Elliott Wallace and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedalli Ebrahim—
269—165-65—2 cases Emery cloth, ex s.s. Honh-ad.
On account and at the risk of Curshinbhoy Jeewajee—
298—112—1 cask chisel, &c., ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
298—163—1 case hand saws, ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
291—169-11—3 casks hoes, ex s.s. Brittania.
On account of the concerned—
A. S.—5 casks paint ex s. s. Clan Monroe.
On account and at the risk of Haiee Tyeb Adam—
5 cases salt pans.
3 ,, chineys.
1 cask small tumblers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 pony cart with removable hood with a strong fast C. B. pony quiet in saddle harness believed sound.
1 hand-ome new landau.
1 ,, ,, Victoria.
1 ,, strong second-hand brougham.
1 strong light mail-phaeton.
1 light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIAS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m., the undermentioned English-built carriages, arrived per P. & O. steamer Bengal:—
1. Victoria, by Hale, morocco lining and moveable coach box.
2. Victoria, by King and Co., London, cloth lining and moveable coach box, a stylish carriage.
3. Victoria, by Wright and Sons, Harrogate, with morocco lining.
4. Victoria, by Offord, London, with morocco lining and apron.
5. Victoria, with morocco lining.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first-floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished, richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., 3 light argand lamps by Tucker, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, ice box, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.
About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 3rd BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHOOLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Dewalebai, widow of Jaitha Khoosbali, and in pursuance of directions contained in the decree made in suit No. 310 of 1888 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—
All that piece of Fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and one-third of a square yard or thereabouts situate on the southern side of 3rd Bhoiwada street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. 5384 and street No. 41, and bounded on the east by the property of Gordhundass Purshotumdass, on the west by the property of Vyjibai, wife of Kooberdass Ambaidass, on the north by the 3rd Bhoiwada street, and on the south by the Government Sweepers passage and which said piece of ground is now in the occupation of Mahomed Lalljee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, with self-acting hood, a handsome English built miniature office brougham, a pair of strong grey walers, 7 handsome grey Arab horses, sets of English-made double and single harness, saddles and bridles, rich table ornaments, superior China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of the late J. McLeod Campbell, Esq., C.S.,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of Choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst. at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa.
A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots the property of the late J. McLeod Campbell, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated ware, superior porcelain ware, rich glassware, a first rate mahogany square pianoforte, first from Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. Francke, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 7, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Lock Hospital building at Victoria Road, Byculla, the whole of the furniture, clothing and cooking utensils, &c., belonging to the hospital, consisting of bed cases, blankets, quilts, carries, towels, funnels, feeding bottles, iron weights, large high chairs, iron cots, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, writing and mess table, bookcases, buckets, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mazagon Bunder Road, Mazagon.
TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Awabai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Nareiwalla, the administratrix, with the will annexed of the property and credits of Cowasjee Hormusjee Nareiwalla, deceased, and on account and risk of Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 204, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, in the sub-district of Mandvie and bounded on the east by the house of Manvel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence DeLima Street, on the north by the Dolkar Street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.
Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 40 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 207, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and bounded on the east or north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ser.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 ,, pony cart.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham.
1 ,, ,, grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.
1 tricycle.
1 strong Punjab horse, broken to harness, believed sound.
1 handsome strong English built Landau in very good order.
1 powerful bay Australian horse and a set of single harness,

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SEA QUEEN" AND "MAUD."

On MONDAY next, the 10th December at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder—
The yacht, "Queen," is 76 feet long, 11-12 broad and 4-25 deep. She was built at the Government Dockyard and is furnished with two masts, deck, cuptic stern, &c., and her register tonnage is 33-22. There is also some good furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware.
The yacht is lying off Apollo Bunder, and is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. G. Smith, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable, and handsome backwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose and Co, in splendid order, a firstrate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large size English pier glass, with a gilt picrtable, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging Persian lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and sons, a firstrate McCabe clock, one very handsome English built light, comfortable C-spring landau by Morgan and Co. nearly new, a handsome strong built circular-fronted brougham in very good order, sets of English made single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. Wadia, Esq., Barrister at law.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 7, 1888.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

R. B. SIDGWICK, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Goverament Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.
LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.
LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Head Board have appointed Mr. GEO. LUCAS KEMP as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agents for India
☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Society's Excellent Annual Cash Bonus Scheme.
The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.
No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.
NEW SERIES RATES.
The Premiums are very moderate for "With Profit" and "Without Profit" Policies.
Proposal Papers and further information furnished on application to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the BUILDING and IRON WORKS for the Mill, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 15th December 1888, at the office of the Company, No. 13, Hornby Row.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of (Rs. 500) Five hundred for Iron Work and (Rs. 2,000) Two thousand for Building.
Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L.C.E., No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.
Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

B. B. AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 17th December next, for the Supply of Castor Oil required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1889.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which the Tender will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.
Tender should be superscribed, "Tender for Castor Oil" and a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand must accompany the Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.
If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company" and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the Castor Oil to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody. The suits made to order.

	Rs. per suit.
Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30 ,,
Do. do. do. do. and morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40 ,,
Do. Black Italian cloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80 ,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats Light in Weight	6 to 7 each.
Do. Best Kid Gloves, quite new	2 to 2-8 a pair.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.
A trial is solicited.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.
For particulars apply to
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Agents, Bombay.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri, U. S. A.
ISSUE of £150,000

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Gloster Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Carlton Club Ball, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Kohinur (s), arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Pachumba (s), sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast.

FANCY FAIR AT KHETWADI.—A sale of useful and fancy articles is to be held in the E. and E. School in main road, Khetwadi, next week, in aid of the school funds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 2 p.m., instead of at 9 a.m., as previously notified.

THE EUROPEAN WIDOWS' HOME.—The Honorary Secretary, European Pensioners' and Widows' Home acknowledge with thanks Rs. 26-6 received from Mr. R. A. Hildreth, collected by him in H. M.'s Mint office and in Colaba for the Christmas treat for the inmates of that institution.

BOMBAY DEAF-MUTES INSTITUTION.—The Committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes thankfully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 1,000, as a contribution to the Endowment Fund of the institution, from Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, in memory of his son, the late Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown, whose body was found floating in Back Bay. Deceased was an old man and a leper. The body was dressed in abundee and dhotur. An open verdict was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Hajoo Meah Amroodeen, a sherbut shopkeeper in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, appeared yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a woman, named Fatma Ally, it having been clearly proved that he attacked and beat her with a stick on the night of the 21st ultimo. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Sheik Oosman, before Mr. Cooper, with the theft of a cotton *saree*, the property of the wife of a gorawalla. She had hung the *saree* on a string to dry, and while she was at work close by she saw the accused deliberately take the *saree* and walk away with it. She called her brother who ran after the thief and captured him. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

DEFRAUDING THE G.I.P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ally Mahomed Abdool Ally and Goolam Hoosein Jafferbhoy, petty merchants, were charged by Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the goods department, G. I. P. Railway, at Waree Bunder, with intentionally making a false declaration of goods for despatch by rail from Waree Bunder to Indore, and thereby defrauding the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 13-4-0. They were both convicted and fined Rs. 12 and Rs. 7, respectively.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Gloucester Regiment at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Le Roi Carotte	Arban.
Overture	The Drama	Suppé.
Waltz	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Regina di Colconda	Donnizetti.
Cavatina	Fausta	Donnizetti.
Galop	Paulinen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a young woman, named Girja, wife of a labourer, living in Duncan Road. The deceased and her husband had, it appeared, been quarrelling about a trip to the country she wanted to take, but which he declined to allow. On Wednesday morning the quarrel, it seems, had been renewed; and about noon deceased was found lying in an unconscious state breathing in a manner that suggested opium-poisoning. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the same evening. The house surgeon of the hospital, Mr. J. Gallagher, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. A verdict of death from suicide by opium was recorded.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Amritlal Motilal was yesterday charged, before Mr. Cooper, with having attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday. The man, it appeared, had been invited with his sister to a party, but did not go. His sister went without him, but their hosts being especially desirous of the brother's company, the sister returned to tell him so. Alarmed to find him shut up in his room, and being unable to gain admittance, she called her friends to her assistance. No answer being given to repeated calls, the door was burst open. Amritlal was discovered suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and the man taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he recovered. When questioned why he took the opium, the prisoner stated that a false charge of theft had been made against him, and he wished to kill himself. As he was still unwell, the Magistrate remanded the case till Saturday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of a young man, named Rajenna Bhomdoo. Deceased quarrelled with his mother on Wednesday night about his food not being ready. A man named Govind Yenketti, who lodged with them, caught hold of the deceased by the hair and gave him a blow with his clenched fist on the chest. Deceased fell back on the floor and died immediately. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body of the deceased, said there were no external marks of violence on the body. He was of opinion, after having made a *post-mortem* examination, that the immediate cause of death was failure of the heart's action, and that such a failure might have occurred at any time with or without violence. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

A GANG OF FEMALE PILFERERS.—Thirteen native women were charged, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, with stealing coal. Inspector Butterfield, who was in charge of the case, stated that for some time past coal had been mysteriously disappearing from stores at Malet Bunder. A policeman was therefore placed on duty at the Bunder, and on Wednesday evening he saw over twenty women, with baskets on their heads, coming away from the Bunder. Suspecting that they might have coal in the baskets, the policeman moved towards them. The women, as soon as they saw the sepoy, immediately threw down their baskets, from which large pieces of coal rolled out, and ran away. Calling for assistance from several peons, who were close at hand, an attempt was made to arrest them all, but only thirteen were captured, and these not without some difficulty. Admitting that they had taken the coal from the stacks on the bunder, they begged to be let go. Mr. Cooper, who appeared disinclined to send them to jail, fined them one rupee each with an alternative of two days' imprisonment. His Worship, however, sternly reprimanded them, and warned them, that if they were brought before him again, he would send them to jail for a month whether they had babies or not. (Laughter.) The women, several of whom carried infants, readily promised to behave better in future.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·951
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	·527
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of Wind.*.....	E, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	337

* From midnight to midnight.

„ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

" ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER, 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE LAW OF CONVEYANCE.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF *vs.* C. DE SOUZA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case to-day. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship said: This suit is brought for payment of money on certain mortgage deeds, or for foreclosure and sale in default of payment. It is also brought for a declaration that a voluntary conveyance without consideration, made of the mortgaged property on the 8th March 1884, is subject to the plaintiff's rights under the mortagage deeds, subsequent as well as those prior in date to the voluntary deed. It was first contended by the second and third defendents that the dispute had been amicably arranged on certain terms agreed upon by the parties. But it appeared that the plaintiff had made it a condition of such adjustment that the consent of all the defendants should be obtained. As this had not been done when the plaintiff withdraw his offer, I held that the suit must be heard in the ordinary way. The voluntary character of the deed and the amount due under the mertgage are admitted. The only question in dispute is the question of law as to validity of the voluntary conveyance. The English law is quite clear on the point. Under the statute of 27 Eliz., c-4, full protection is given to subsequent purchasres against voluntary prior conveyances. They are deemed void as against a subsequent purchaser or montgagee, whether with or without notice. It is only between the parties themselves that such conveyances are binding. (Storey's Equity Jurisprudence, sections 425, 420, and 433; Ellison *vs.* Ellison, 1 Lead-Cases Equity, 199.) Is this English law binding on the parties to the suit? The plaintiff is a Parsee, the defendants are of Portuguese descent. Both Parsee and Portuguese inhabitants are subject to English laws. (Navrojee *vs.* Rogers, 4 Bom. H. C. R. I., Lopez *vs.* Lopes, 5 Bom, 172.) No legislative reservation was ever made in their favour such as was made in favour of Hindu and Mahomedan law and usage. The next question is what is the English law applicable in India? Morley's Digest, vol. 1, page 22, thus states—It is (a) the common law of England; (b) the statute law which prevailed in England in 1726 so far as it could be applied to the conditions of society in India; and (c) subsequent statute law, either expressly extended to India or enacted in India itself. The statute 27 of Elizabeth would therefore apply in this cases unless the conditions of life in India make it wholly inapplicable as in the case of the English law of primogeniture or of certain branches of ecclesiastical law, or unless it has been affected by subsequent legislation. The applicability of the rule seems to me beyond question. It was made to prevent fraud of a character just as prevalent in India as in Englnd. The received construction placed upon the statute by English courts avoids such conveyances as against subsequent mortgages even with notice, and I am bound to adopt that construction unless there has been legislative alteration of the rule. It was contended by Mr. Tyabjee that section 24, para. d., of the Specific Relief Act, contributes such an alteration, and that in India the rule now only covers the cases of subsequent purchasers without notice. That section reads as follows:—"Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who previously to the contract, had notice that a settlement of the subject matter thereof (those not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made, and was then in force." I do not think this section applies to the present case. In the first place, specific performance of a contract is not asked in the present suit. The contract of mortgage has been performed in each of the four cases subsequent to the voluntary settlement of March 1884. Money was advanced on the one side by the mortgagee; an interest in property was pledged on the other side by mortgagors. There was a breach in the condition of repayment, and the mortgagee now asks either that the money be paid or the property sold. That is not either in letter or spirit a suit for special performance of a contract, to which alone section 24 applies. These has been no default of performance of the contract of mortgage; there has been only default in repayment of the loan. The kind of case to which section 24, para d. applies is where a voluntary settler contracts to sell or mortgage the subject-matter of the sale or mortgage to a purchaser or mortgagee, who has full notice of the voluntary settlement. The purchaser or mortgages could not then, under section 24 of the Act cited, obtain specific performance of the sale or mortgage in case the settler refused to perform the contract. But in the present case, the contract of mortgage has been performed and completed. The money has been paid the interest in the house has been transferred by deed. The repayment of the loan only is in question. I do not think the Specific Relief Act applies. There must therefore be judgment for the plaintiff on both issues with costs. Decree in terms of prayer of plaint; property to be sold instead of foreclosure; liberty to mortgagee to bid.

DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

607—Tyabji and D. Par heard—Emnabai and others *vs* Hajeerabai—Chalk, W. and S.

599—Hore C. and B.—Makoondas *alias* Oogarnam *vs.* Samrondas, Lutkandas *alias* Dhiragram and another—Thukurdas D. and C.

609—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Merbai *vs.* Nanabhoy Maneckji,—Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

4-88—Little, S. F. and N—Jamnabai widow *vs.* Dewchund Kessawji—Jefferson B. D. and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-86—Hore C. and B.—Noorbai *vs.* Haji Moosa Haji Hassun—Jefferson B. D. and K. (Not to be called on before 13th inst.

5-88—Payne G. and S.—Cooverbai *vs.* Bhiccaji and others.

280-88—Mansuklal D. and J.—Peerbhoy Nathoo *vs.* Kalidas Manoredas and another.—Merza H. K.

203-88—Payne G. and S.—Hassanbhoy Vishram *vs.* Ebrahimbhai Kurmally.—Mansuklal and D.

359-87—Little, S. F. and N.—Haji Sulleman Haji Soomar *vs.* Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas D. and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-88—H, Bicknell.—Nanabhai Vishwanath and others *vs.* Jadowji Cumulsey and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

462-87—In person—A pauper—Hurree Tayaji *vs.* Cursondas Natha and others—Little, S. F and N.

THE Burmese, writes a local paper, seem to think but lightly of the prowess of Professor Smith, and are, it appears, very anxious to back one of their professionals against an English prize-fighter. They say they are willing to make a match for Rs. 500 a side.

At the Berks Assizes on the 13th ult., George Martin, a retired army officer, was indicted for stealing the visitors' book from the Royal Tapestry Works Windsor. The prisoner resided in a house adjoining the works, and after a visit he had paid to the hall, the book, which contained autographs of the Queen and other members of the Royal family, was missed. Prisoner's house was being searched under a warrant by the police, when the prisoner produced the book, and said the manager, Mr. Hart, had told him he could have it when he wished to show it to his wife. This Mr. Hart denied. Mr. E. R. Turton, for the defence, urged that the prisoner was not criminally responsible for his actions, remarking that for three years past he had taken large quantities of morphia and chloral. The Judge interposed that this was no excuse unless it could be proved that the constant use of the anisthetic had unhinged his mind and made him not responsible for his actions, and in that case he would have to be sent to an asylum during her Majesty's pleasure. Mr. Turton said he could not make such a proposition; and the Judge thought he had adopted the right course. In the result the jury found the prisoner "guilty." Mr. Rose Smith who prosecuted, said there were charges of stealing a pair of binocular glasses and a meerschaum pipe, but he offered no evidence. He however wished to say the prisoner had been introducing himself as Captain Martin, of the 16th Lancers, whereas he had never been in that regiment. He also had a South African medal, and another medal, neither of which he was entitled to. He had been a Lieutenant in the West India Regiment.—The Judge passed a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th December 1888 are published:—

Karachi.—Rain at 7 stations, 11 cents average. Harvesting progressing; probable outturn 10 annas in, the rupee. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting nearly over; rabi sowing continues; early rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Rabi sowing continues; crops good; cotton crops are being harvested. Agricultural stock fair, but pasturage still insufficient. Prices steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif thrashings commenced. Begari dried up: consequently rabi crops at tail must suffer. Jowari 38, bajri 38, and rice 16 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops doing well.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Public health good. Bajri 27, wheat 19, maize 34 kutcha seers per rupee.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition; rabi sowings almost completed. Agricultural stock good Bajri 28, wheat 20½, and rice 17¼ pounds.

Broach.—No rain throughout the district. Nights and mornings cool. Fodder scarce in many parts, and difficulty in getting drinking water will be severely felt later on. Prospects of cotton and raibi crops generally, except wheat, good. Prices are normal; cotton picking begun in parts of Anklesvar. A few cases of cholera in Broach City and Taluka and Anklesvar Taluka.

Surat.—Standing crops doing well. Prospects generally fair. Slight fall in the prices of wheat and jowari in some talukas. Agricultural stock good. Labour plentiful.

Khandesh.—Rain at Savda 7 cents, Bhadgaon 20 cents, and Edalabad 60 cents. Owing to want of moisture, rabi crops do not promise well; cotton picking continues. Scarcity of water increasing. Grass brought in from Satpuda and other places at 45 miles from Dhulia. Wheat 27 pounds and bajri 27 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Kharif thrashing commenced in Yeola and Point; prospects of rabi indifferent in Nandgaon and Yeola; probable outturn of kharif crops from 7 to 9 annas, except Yeola, where it is estimated at about 4 annas. Cattle poor, want of fodder in Yeola, Nandgaon, and Baglan. Prices of food-grains rising in Malegaon. Scarcity of fodder generally in eight talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 28th to 1st, afterwards rose to 3° warm on 4th. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif completed; rabi sowing in progress. Cholera in Kalyan Taluka, cases 6, fatal 2; prevailing disease, fever. Agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 18½ pounds.

Kolaba.—Public health good. Reaping nearly completed, and thrashing commenced in many places Rice, second sort, 20⅝ pounds, and tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—No rain in the district. Sowing of late summer crops continues. 6 cases of cholera in Sangameshvar, fatal 5; slight cattle-disease in three taluka.

Poona.—Slight rain all over the collectorate: Indapur had 1 inch and 76 cents. All crops doing very well. Agricultural stock good. Cholera has broken out in the city of Poona. Bajri 27 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 28 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, except Sangamner; maximum Shevgaon 1 inch 36 cents, minimum shrgonda 14 cents—beneficial to rabi; more urgently wanted in Nevasa, Shrigonda, and Sangamner. Scarcity of fodder at Nevasa. Bajri average 32, and jowari 37 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum at Malsiras 1 inch 76 cents, and minimum at Sholapur 2 cents. Rabi crops doing well; reaping of rice and other kharif crops in progress in places; the kharif outturn is generally poor, especially in Sangola Taluka. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain in all talukas except Koregaon; maximum Tasgaon 4 inches 50 cents, minimum Javli 9 cents. Sowing of rabi completed in all talukas except Wai; reaping of kharif in progress; standing crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Kharif jowari reaping nearly completed; kharif harvest in progress; rabi crops good; wheat and gram sowing completed. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Light rain in Chikodi, Gokak, and Prasgad Talukas. Slight blight of wheat and gram in taluka Athni; kharif harvest continues: probable outturn rice 12, jowari 8, and bajri 6 annas. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops in progress; sowing of late crops completed; exotic cotton blighted in Ranebennur. Cholera cases 224, deaths 118.

Kanara.—Light rain in parts of district; Karwar 20 cents. Rice harvest and sowing for second crop continue. Slight cattle-disease in two talukas and fever in one. Weather hot.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram nearly completed; cotton flowering. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Sorath and Halar Prants. Agricultural stock poor.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cotton good; wheat and gram sowing in progress.

Baroda.—Health fair. Rabi sowing continues in Kadi and Dhari. Fodder and water scarce. Prices bajri 25, wheat 17, rice 14 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Karachi, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, and Kanara; more needed urgently in three talukas of Ahmednagar. Wheat and gram in one taluka of Belgaum, and exotic cotton in one taluka of Dharwar damaged by blight. Standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach, and late crops generally in Khandesh and parts of Nasik and Upper Sind Frontier, which need moisture. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, and cotton picking in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, and Khandesh. Probable outturn of early crops in Belgaum from six to twelve annas. Fodder scarce in eight talukas of Nasik, one of Ahmednagar, and in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock poor in three talukas of Nasik and in parts of Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking water in parts of Khandesh and Baroda. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

BENGAL.

A PLUCKY TEN-YEAR OLD.—A correspondent writes to the "*Indian Daily News*:"—"For some time past the residents in and around Seebpore have been in constant terror through reports of mad dogs being about, and yesterday morning, St. Andrew's Day, a large pariah dog, of the kind usually found lurking on the banks of the river, watching for human corpses to drag out for food—a dangerous class of pariahs under any circumstances—entered the grounds of Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.'s Rope Works at Shalimar, with every appearance of being rabid, and attacked some cows, and, when some men went to drive it off, it flew at the men, who ran in terror, and took refuge on the nearest trees. At a short distance from the place where the dog was, Master Aleck Forbes Mitchell, a boy of ten years of age, son of the manager of the Rope Works, was amusing himself with a gun, and the men called to him to run home, because there was a mad dog in the garden and was coming in the direction of the boy. The youngster did not budge, and as soon as the dog saw him, he ran at him with open mouth; the boy waited till the dog was only about 10 feet from him, when he levelled his little gun, and sent a charge of No. 2 shot right into the dog's throat killing him dead on the spot. A gentleman from Calcutta, on a visit to Mr. Harrison, the Ropery assistant, was looking on, and when he saw the dog run at the boy, he seized a bamboo and ran to his assistances, but was agreeably surprised to find that his help was not required; and when all was over, he asked Master Forber Mitchell if he was not afraid. 'No,' replied the youngster, 'I knew I could shoot straight and kill the dog. My father bought this gun for me and taught me to shoot when I was only six years old, and now I never miss my mark.'"

THE inquiry into the case of the Mahomedans who stand charged with complicity in the Najibabad riot, has commenced at Moradabad.

A DARING robbery took place a few nights ago in the house of Major Bruce at Meerut. While Major Bruce was with his regimeut, the 19th Bengal Lancers, near Delhi, some thief cut out a pane of glass, opened a door and cleared the house of everything of value, even down to a rug. The orderly slept soundly in the further verandah. Suspicion rests on some of the 19th Lancers. The police and the Cantonment Magistrate are making every endeavour to obtain a clue to the culprits.

Holloway's Pills.—Sleeplessness flatulency, acidity, nausea, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demand for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid, as these Pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and strengthen the whole physical frame.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th Nov 1888:—

28th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Haskelji Israel to be Subhedar vice Shanker Persad Patak, pensioned, and Havaldar Ramji Rawal to be Jamadar vice Haskelji Israel, promoted.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have been permited by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Colonel C A Moore, Cavalry; Lieut-Col C J A Yates, Infantry; Major L A T McCudden, Staff Corps; Sub-Conductor C A Wigley, Commissariat Department; Assistant Apothecary E J Barnard, Sub Medical Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut-Col F D Mander, Infantry, three months' medical certificate; Colonel C A Moore, Cavalry, eighteen days' private affairs; Lieut-Col G R Peart, Staff Corps, three months' private affairs.

With reference to G O No 501, dated 30th October 1888, the leave granted to Lieutenant E J Carter, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is further extended to the 2nd November 1888.

The services of Surgeon C H L Meyer, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

1st Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Corps.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 23rd November 1888:—Captain C F Harrison, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Adjutant vice Lieutenant C R Mallaby, resigned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th November 1888:—

4th Bombay Cavalry.

Ressaidar Kisan Singh to be Risaldar vice Shaikh Kadirbakhsh, pensioned; Jamadar Alam Khan to be Ressaidar vice Kisan Singh, promoted, and Kote Dafedar Hussain-ud-din Khan to be Jamadar vice, Alam Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for four months on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain L L Fenton, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country (Acting Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar).

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 30th November 1888, is republished:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain K J W Murchison, R A, and Lieutenant E S Brooke, R A, to officiate as Ordnance Officers, 4th class, with effect from the 26th and 27th August 1888, respectively, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H J Kinsman, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, on leave, and Major A F Fletcher, RA, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on furlough, or until further orders.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 960, dated 30th November 1888, is republished:—

Lieutenant M S C Campbell, R A, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is appointed Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 1st November 1888, vice Lieutenant H B Stanford, R A, promoted.

Lieutenant Campbell's name will stand on the list of 4th class Ordnance Officers, next above that of Lieutenant Cole, RA.

Lieutenant S M Renny, R A, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Factories, with effect from the 1st November 1888, vice Lieutenant Campbell, R. A., appointed Ordnance Officer, 4th class.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieutenant A E Searle, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Colonel F J Wise, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, under the Civil Leave Code, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India into furlough for twelve months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C Wodehouse, C I E, Acting Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 13th or such other date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A M Phillips to be Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Local Corps, Savantvadi, vice Colonel G R C Westropp, retiring.

The following Notifications by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department are republished for general information:—

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1021-G, dated the 31st May 1888, Mr H W Vidal, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1888.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 649-G, dated the 13th April 1888, Mr F Stockinger Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of the office on the 12th November 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C O Beaman, Acting Assistant Judge, Full-power, Broach, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year from 30th instant.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe and Rao Bahadur Kashinath Barlkrishna Marathe respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judges's Court at Karwar on the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Baranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judges Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District on the 21st instant, after office hours.

A'zam Ganesh Mulhar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bhiwndi in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Precedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr Gajanan Bhikaji Prasade, Village Registrar at Wafgaon, taluka Khed, Poona Dist, is appointed to be an Additional Conciliator under Dekkhan Agriculturists' Act, 1879, for that taluka.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 10th Dec 1888 and for the period ending 31st July, 1888.

Mr Damodar Kashinath Vartak is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein in the Thana District, vice Mr. Gangadhar Kashinath Vartak, deceased.

Mr. Pandurang Hari Parak is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahanu in the Thana District.

Mr. Rajabhai Manibhai has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869, (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach, with effect from the 10th instant, vice Mr Nanalal Mansukial, transfered.

Mr F C O Beaman delivered over charge of the office of Assistant Judge, Full-power, Broach, on the 23rd ultimo, after office hours.

Mr Ganasham Bapuji More, Sub-Registrar, taluka Kamala, in the Sholapur District, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that taluka, vice Mr Bapuji Govind, transferred.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 15th instant and for the period ending 31st July 1889.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr Charles Agnew Turner, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer (vice Mr A K Oliver appointed to act as Registrar at the Appellate Side), during the absence of Mr C E Fox on furlough.

Mr Charles Agnew Turner assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master on the 22nd ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr Jamsetji Pestonji has been appointed to perform the duties of Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden during the absence of Nhan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu on leave, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu and Mr. Jamsetji Pestonji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden on the 3rd Nov 1888, after office hours.

Mr E H Moscardi resumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 26th ultimo before office hours.

Under section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Poona District:—

Mr Ramkrishna Vithal to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati during the absence of Mr Ganesh Mahadeo on leave from the 7th ultimo, until further orders.

Mr Keshav Jayaram Tipnis to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vadgaon vice Mr Mahadaji Moreshwar, deceased.

Mr Jagannath Vasudev to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khed vice Mr Kashav Jayaram Tipnis, transferred to Vadgaon.

Mr Balaji Narayen Patwardhan to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Ganesh Dhondev Gondhalekar from 1st instant, until further orders.

Mr Gopal Sakharam Khandalekar has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District during the absence of Mr. Sadashiv Sitaram Sule on one month's privilege leave from the 27th ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Kashinath Trimbak Telang, MA, LLB, CIE, to be Government Professor of Law, vice Mr E T Leith, LLM, resigned.

Mr E H Hoogwerf, Head Master, Sardars' High School, Belgaum, has been granted sick leave for three weeks from the 1st October last.

With reference to Government Notification No. 1564, dated 29th August 1888, it is hereby notified that Messrs D E Gimi, BA, and E Giles, MA, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the 21st instant, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McLeod Campbell, C S, was allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition.

Mr W S Price, on special duty, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days from 1st December 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr E C Ozanne, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has been allowed an extension for two days of the furlough granted to him under Government Notification No 297, dated 16th January 1888.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the India Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, and in modification of Government Notification No. 3290, dated 22nd May 1888, published at page 457 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. S., to be Forest Settlement officer in place of Mr. W. Doderet, C. S., for the Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri and Niphad Talukas of the Nasik District in addition to his other duties as Assistant Collector for the purposes set forth in Section 4, clause (*c*), and Section 34 of the said Act.

2. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Nasik to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forester Settlement Officer Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

3 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said talukas shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Yeshvant Moreshvar Kelkar, as a temporary measure, Member and Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon K. S. Nariman to be Civil Surgeon, Surat, vice Surgeon-Major S O'B Banks FRCSI, transferred.

Surgeon K R Kirtikar is allowed furlough for one year from 6th December 1888.

Messrs F L Charles, C. S., and E C K Ollivant, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 26th November 1888 before office hours.

Surgeon-Major G Waters, LR CS, LRCP held, substantive pro-tem to take charge of the appointment of First Physician, Jamsedji Jijibhai Hospital, from 1st June 1881 up to the date of his confirmation in that appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Railway).

The following is published for information:—

Furlough for one year on medical certificate with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr J C Lyle, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTICE.

The High Court will be closed on its Original Side for the Christmas Vacation from Monday the 24th December 1888, to Saturday the 5th January 1889, both days inclusive. The Offices of the Court will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Monday the 24th Dece uber 1888 to Saturday the 5th January 1889, both days inclusive.

Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation.

The Registrar's Office will be open daily from 11 a m till 4 p m during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgeon-Major W H Henderson and Mr H Ingle, Magistrate, First Class, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar District Jail on the 21st November 1888 after office

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 154-32—The Scientific Spirit of the Age—F. P. Cobbe.
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49-11—The Man-Hunter—Dick Donovan.
64-27—Corinna—A Study—" Rita."
74-16—Humorous Readings for Home and Hall, Edited by—C. B. Neville.
74-17—In Anarchy's Net—E. J. Baxter.
74-18—A Fair Emigrant—Rosa Mulholland.
74-19—The Morlands, A Tale of Anglo-Indian Life.
C. 32-36—Indian Meteorological Memoirs—H. F. Blanford, Vol. IV., Part V. 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6.

THERE has been a fair business in the aggregate doing in cotton of the new crop (which is arriving more freely both from the Bengal and Oomrawattee districts than was the case last season), since the beginning of the present week, at some advance in arrival prices ; but Wheat and Seeds have been neglected at declining rates, and the feeling with regard to trade in general is decidedly quiet. Exchange has struggled to be steady with more or less success during the week ; but business has, at times, been almost stagnant, and rates have latterly given way a little, closing this evening 3-32d below our quotations of last Thursday for demand Bank Bills, and 3-32d to ¼d lower for 3 months' sight Credits. Government Paper, after remaining steady for some days, has declined to 97 13-16 for four per cents. There has been a steady demand for Mill Shares at generally advancing rates. Freights have been dull and declining, with but little enquiry for ready or forward tonnage. Demand in the Import Market slackened a good deal at the beginning of the week ; but latterly there has been some improvement in this respect though none in prices.

MONEY.—There are no signs of pressure in the open market, and the Presidency Bank's Statement, made up to the close of last week, disclosed an increase in the Cash Balance of over 20¼ lakhs, the bulk of this increase having been due to a contraction of trade requirements represented by some 17¼ lakhs, Loans and Discounts having sensibly decreased, while in private Deposits there was a material increase. This state of things may be expected, in the usual course, to continue until the volume of export business assumes larger proportions after the holidays at the close of the month ; and meantime the Bank's minimum rate is retained at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the declining course of Silver on the other side was flat last Friday, and easier rates were obtainable for Private Paper for future delivery ; but at closing, the tone was fairly steady, though somewhat irregular. Bank Wire Transfer was done for February at 1s. 4 15-32d., and for April at 1s. 4 7-16d., but the demand for remittance, and the supply of Credits, were still very limited. Friday's closing rates were quoted at opening on the following day, and the market remained quiet but steady thereat. Some busiuess, though to no great amount, was done in forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-16d., for transfer in the early months of next year at 1s. 4 13-16d. for May, and at 1s. 4⅞d. for June ; and in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-February delivery, 1s. 4 21-32d. for March-April, and at 1s. 4⅞d. for June. On Monday the tone was very steady at Saturday's closing rates, all round, though little business was passing. Bank Telegraphic was obtainable for this month's transfer at 1s. 4½d., but found no takers to speak of, and 1-32d. lower was afterwards quoted to the end of January, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for February-March transfer. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was placed at 1s. 4 23-32d for near delivery, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-February. Next day the market opened with an attempt at steadiness, but became quiet again later on, very little business transpired, and rates were about on the level of Monday's quotations. 1s. 4 17-32d. was obtainable in only one direction in demand Bank Bills, and that had probably gone when the market closed. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 23-32d. for near delivery, to 1s. 4 21-32d for May ; but very little Private Paper was offering. Yesterday the market opened with a quiet feeling at yesterday's closing quotations ; but there were no signs of business, and rates gave way 1-32d. all round, some transactions having transpired both for remittance and in Merchants' Bills at the decline. With news this morning that Silver was ½d per oz. lower, and that 32¾ lakhs of Council Bills out of the 35 lakhs offered had been allotted at 1s. 4 13-16d. this market opened very unsettled at a decline of 1-32d. both in Bank and Private Paper, and at the close the tone was quiet, but with, if anything, a steadier feeling. A fair amount was done to-day in remittance at 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic for transfer early next year, and the rate is now 1s. 4⅞d. ready, while Credits are quoted at 1s. 4⅞d. ready and forward :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4½d	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4¾	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 25-32	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	1s.7½	"
Do.	6 "	1s.7⅞	"

The weekly official figures relating to Silver at the Mint are as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 5th Dec., 1888	26,13,478
Silver received during the week	10,75,067
	36,88,545
New coin paid during the week	8,00,800
	28,87,745
ver belonging to private individuals	3,60,208
	32,47,953
Last week	35,79,358

GOVERNMENT PAPER as usual on the settling day for the monthly account was weak on last Friday, and fours which opened at 97⅞ for cash and the account, and 97 13-16 for January, were done as low as 97⅝ in settlement of accounts ; but towards the close, a firmer feeling prevailed, though quotations were rather uncertain, 97⅞ for money, however, being generally quoted. The market continued steady to the end of the week, but with very little business doing on any line. Fours for cash were quoted at 97⅞, and for the next account the same rate was named. On Monday, the market opened steapy at an advance of ⅛ per cent, on Saturday's closing quotations, with the cash price and the account rate quoted at 98 throughout the day. Thereafter the tone continued steady, but business was on a small scale. Fours for cash, and for the next account remained at 98 with sellers at the rate for the account, but few buyers. Yesterday a weaker feeling prevailed. Fours were first quoted at 98 for Money, and 97 15-16 for Account ; but as the day advanced, the cash rate became 97 15-16 which was the closing price. The market opened to-day with a weaker tone, and a decline of ⅛ per cent. was quoted in Fours at 97 13-16 both for cash and the January account ; but towards the close there was a rather stiffer feeling, and buyers for cash came forward at the quotation. The almost nominal rate for 4½ per cents has been 103½ throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 106¾ and 96, respectively.

SHARES.—Although business has not been upon a large scale in this market during the week, a steady demand has been felt for Mill Scrip, and we have again to report an advance in rates in many shares of this description. There has also been an enquiry for Cotton Press shares, and generally at higher rates. The miscellaneous market has been quiet, and quotations show little change. Compared with the rates given in our list last Thursday evening, there has been an advance of Rs. 50 in Morarji Gokaldas Mill shares ; of Rs. 40 in Indian Manufacturing ; of Rs. 20 in James Greaves ; of Rs. 15 in Lukhmidas Khimji ; of Rs. 12½ each in Maneckji Petit and Alliance ; of Rs. 10 in Ripon ; and of Rs. 5 each in Presidency, David, and City of Bombay. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 150 per share ; Bombay and Colaba, Rs. 10 each ; Prince of Wales Rs. 5 ; and Mofussil Rs. 2½ ; while New Indian are Rs. 2 lower. Port Canning shares are Rs. 10 higher ; Oriental Life are Rs. 10 down ; Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 17½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up to Tuesday, enquiry for staple *Grey* goods was in a very moderate scale at last mail's rates, but since then a better feeling has been observable, without, however, leading to any improvement in prices. The better tone, however, is likely to prove evanescent, as it is due to no substantial cause. Sellers are still firm in maintaining present rates, which may rule for some time to come, seeing that supplies are modcrate. The market for *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed* Goods is generally steady at our last quotations, though we hear of lower prices having been accepted for some descriptions of *White Shirtings*, and *Bleached Fancy* Goods. The clearances for the week are estimated at 3,700 packages of *Imported Goods* and 2,500 bales of *Local Manufactures*, the market for the latter having been quiet.

YARNS.—A moderate business is reported in *Imported Twist* and the market is steady at last mail's quotations. For the fortnight ending on last MondayChina sales of *Local Spinnings* were 8,100 bales, which was a disappointment to some of the speculators, who generally expected not less than 10,000 bales to be sold for that period. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that class of buyers retiring from the market at rates which are not the equivalent of those ruling at Hongkong, and the decrease in the volume of business indicated by sales of only 4,000 bales for the week, is solely due to this cause. The market closed steady at the followiug official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4⅞ to 5½	Per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	" 5½	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	" 5⅝ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	" 5 5-16 to 5 13-16	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	" 6¼ to 6½	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	" 6¾ to 7 1-16	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	" 7½ to 8	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	" 8 to 8½	"

METALS have generally been neglected during the past week. Quotations for *Copper*, *Yellow Metal*, and *Iron* are all unchanged ; but the feeling has been steady in each market.

COALS have been firm again. Sales have been reported during the past week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, and Davison's West Hartley December-January shipment, at Rs. 23 and Rs. 21 per ton, respectively ; and now sellers are asking half a rupee per ton above those quotations

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market continued quiet but steady in tone to the close of last week with business on a small scale ; but on Monday the tone became firm, demand having increased both from local consumers and from exporters, and somewhat larger transactions took place, though still to only a moderate extent ; but more was doing yesterday, principally in ready new Oomrawattee descriptions which, indeed, have had the principal call throughout the week. In forward contracts there have not been many transactions, but "Fully Good" Khangaum for January-February delivery is reported to have been booked during the week, at Rs. 215-18 ; Good Akola, for March, at Rs. 207, "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May, at Rs. 211-13, and "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 228-9 per candy. In Ready new Cotton the principal purchases have been of Jalgaum at Rs. 209-12, according to quality, Bengals, at Rs. 182-95, Dhulia at Rs. 202½-6½ ; Chaligaum at Rs. 204-4½, and smaller lots of Oomra varieties, and of Hingunghat at Rs. 229 per candy [A little old Cutch has also been taken at Rs. 192, and a Compt at Rs. 170 per candy. The Market closed quiet this evening with rates Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher for Bengals and Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower for Oomras and Hingunghat, compared with our quotations by last mail.

The arrivals of new Cotton have been 19,000 bales during the past week, against 8,600 bales received during the corresponding week last season ; and it will be seen from the figures which we give below, that the receipts of new cotton this year are already 37,000 bales in excess of last year's arrivals to the same date.

The Chamber's telegraphic weather and crop summary, issued last Monday, reported a further fall of 35 cents. of rain at Khangaum, and cloudy weather there and generally over the Oomrawattee circle ; it added that the early arrivals of Barsee will show black leaf ; but that only slight damage to the Cotton was expected from the late rain in the Khangaum district. In the Dhollera circle the weather was favourable. At Wadwan the plans continued to show improvement, and flowering was advanced there and in the Veerumgaum and Dholera proper distriets ; while at Bhownuggur the plants were flourishing, and ready for picking in some places. The dewfall was insufficient at Broach ; but the crop prospects were generally good, and picking had begun in some parts. Arrivals were expected early. The report up to to-day's date gives no fresh news ; but the rain had entirely ceased in all quarters, and the weather was generally seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz* :—

New Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 190 =	3 31-32d.
Do. Good.	" 183 =	3 27-32d.
Belatee Fully Good	" 203 =	4d.
Khandeish Fully Good	" 210 =	4d.
Do. Good	" 205 =	4 1-32d.
Hingunghat Fully Good	" 222 =	4 13-16
Bengal. Fine (Jan.)	" 195 =	4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 182 =	3 13-16d.
Do. Good "	" 172 =	3½d.
Khandesh Fully Good (Feb.-March)	" 207 =	4 5-16d.
Do. Good	" 200 =	4 3-16d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 237 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 232 =	4 13-16d.
Do. Good "	" 219 =	4d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good staple)	" 215 =	4 15-32d.
Do. Good " " "	" 208 =	4 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good "	" 208 =	4 11-32d.
Westerns Good "	" 200 =	4 3-16d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	" 221 =	4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 212 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good "	" 202 =	4 7-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	13,800	6,700
Berar	19,800	3,000
Khandesh	15,800	7,300
Hingunghaut	4,600	60
	54,000	17,060

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	20,217	15,211	23,156
From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec.	1,364,921	1,548,039	1,487,456
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	14,310	4,610	10,118
From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec.	856,781	1,088,932	1,025,889
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,495	921	335
From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec.	45,401	57,481	52,111

WHEAT has been neglected throughout the week by exporters, and only a small business of almost a retail character has been passing day by day. The general tone of the market has been quiet when not dull, but quotations are given as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been but in slight enquiry, but prices were maintained at the old level until yesterday, when the market gave way both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and we now quote as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 6 11	6 13	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7 13	7 14	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 7 10	7 11	"
Do. Red do.	" 7 0	...	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	142,508	141,213	242,153
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec...	11,351,033	9,834,682	12,769,687
Linseed—For the week	27,245	35,663	32,847
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec..	2,801,654	2,423,285	3,692,515
Rapeseed—For the week	26,456	18,758	21,838
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec...	2,033,653	933,701	1,247,695
Gingelly Seed for the week	45,610	62,533	76,052
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec..	858,353	1,259,293	1,324,229

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	42,672	73,842	155,687
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec...	9,291,991	8,972,237	11,433,455
Linseed—For the week	3,993	13,015	6,843
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec...	2,517,899	2,226,075	3,415,216
Rapeseed—For the week	38,425	1,971	13,620
From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec..	1,807,827	1,003,405	1,357,113
Gingelly Seed—For the week	28,799	80,489	15,410
" From 1st Jan. to 5th Dec..	740,592	1,409,245	1,111,681

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-11-3
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	" 284
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-6-6
Gold Leaf	" 23-2-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-4-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-3
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-3
Pekin	" 23-13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	95

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—November 22, at Ajmere, the wife of Herbert Davies, of a son.

SCOTT—November 29, at Bangalore, the wife of T R Scott, Educational Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN—MARE—December 1, at San Thome Church, by the Rev A Wescott, M A, Frederick Eustace, son of the late A Eustace Dunn of Amberley, Glos, and grandson of Colonel W Stather, Bo S C, retired, to Alice Fanny, daughter of the late Henry M Mare, of the Broomlands, Cheshire.

HUTCHINSON—CAWTHRAY—December 1, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Lillie, M A, Allan Hutchison, to Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Edward Cawthray, of Sydney, N S W.

WALKER—SMITH—December 1, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev W A S Lockman, Lamond Walker, to Rosa Selina, daughter of A Smith, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

PEPPIN—December 2, Mary Jane, at Madras, relict of the late Mr Thomas Bedford Peppin, late Master, Presidency College, aged 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888.

THE Viceroy, in the course of the resounding speech with which he responded to the toast of his health at the St. Andrew's Dinner, dwelt with emphasis on the imperative obligations which confront an Empire with a land frontier of six thousand miles and a sea-board of some nine thousand miles, conterminous with China and Siam on the south-east and marching diplomatically with Russia on the north-west. It is not a matter for surprise, if the contiguity to foreign nations oblige us to walk warily and to take all available precautions so that if we be attacked we may be in a position to defend ourselves, and present to possible aggressors a formidable front. In this point of view the declaration of policy made by Lord Dufferin at Patiala in regard to the acceptance of the loyal and generous offers of Native Princes and Chiefs assumes an Imperial importance. If the resources of the independent Native States which have an aggregate population of over fifty millions be freely rendered available for the common defence of Indian territory, the advent of those who desire to renew the exploits of Tamerlane and Jenghis Khan, and "enter India with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other" will be indefinitely adjourned. An Imperial Federation for the common defence of the common frontier comes into the region of practical politics now that it has been decided to transmute the offer of subsidies of money into a voluntarily incurred obligation of military service in defence of the Empire if any enemy should attack it. The gain is at least equal to that which is sought by Lord Salisbury in the understanding with Italy, which is commonly supposed to have been entered into on the basis of a binding engagement to defend the coasts of Italy from attack. In India the Imperial Government, from the nature of the case, is under an indefeasible obligation to defend the territory of Native Princes from external aggression. The moral claim to a reciprocity of service is now cheerfully recognised by the Native Princes themselves, who have been the first to give practical form to their gratitude for the security which they and their dynasties owe to the Empire which embraces them in its protecting arms. The first result will be to add to the military forces available in an emergency a *corps d'armée*—an augmentation effected not only without adding to the present considerable strain on the finances of British India, but paradoxical as the statement may seem, enabling the Native States to effect a considerable and welcome economy in their military budgets.

The key to this gratifying result is to be found in the necessity of improving the quality of the troops maintained by the Native Princes and Chiefs, so that they may worthily take their place in the first line of Imperial defence when their co-operation may be required. In the first place these troops must be supplied with arms of precision. The Government of India will furnish the regiments which are selected as the best adapted for general service with sniders. Artillery will be also given for the batteries which are to be held in readiness for active operations. The Princes will thus be relieved for the cost of arming the *élite* of their troops ; their household troops will be well armed at the expense of the Empire. Those troops, composed of picked men, provided with modern weapons and drilled and trained for actual service, will enable the Native States to dispense with some portion at least of the inefficient and ill-disciplined forces which they now keep on foot for police purposes or for mere parade. The officers of these selected regiments will be appointed as at present by the Princes and Chiefs, the intention being the British officers shall only be lent to the Native States when specially applied for, to organize and set the native officers on the right track. It is expected that officers appointed by their own Princes under the new conditions will be stimulated to qualify themselves for the due fulfilment of their duties. When we have said this, however, we arrive at the weak point of the system now to be called into existence. The officers of the troops which are to be placed side by side with those of the Imperial Government in time of war must be trained for their work, and there is no Indian Sandhurst even on paper where they can be trained. The notion that they can learn their business during a short period of service in our native army may be set aside without discussion. The British officers who are to command our native regiments do not learn their trade while serving an apprenticeship in those corps. They are put through a course of severe study, and have to pass stiff examinations before they get their commissions. It may be intended that in case of war European officers will be posted to the regiments of the native contingents to lead them in the field. This course is open to two objections. In the first place there would be no supernumerary European officers available for such purposes when the outbreak of war necessitates the mobilization of the British troops. And in the next, English officers posted to regiments, until then commanded by native officers, would not be well seconded by those whom they had superseded. There would be a want of harmony and cohesion destructive of efficency. The native contingents must be for the most part officered in the field by those whom they have been accustomed to look up to. The conclusion seems inevitable that an Indian Sandhurst must be established if the native contingents are to form part of the military force available for the defence of the Empire. It ought to be possible to establish a military training college in connection with one or other of the great schools at which the sons of Princes and Chiefs are now educated. Such an institution would enable the military authorities to attract to the Native Army men of family and influence by giving commissions as prizes for exceptional acquirements. If the personnel of the native officers of the Indian Army is to be raised, the scheme which the Duke of Connaught approved and submitted to the Government of India, must in some form or other be carried through. The principle of the measure recommended itself to the Government, and if the adverse criticism of Sir Frederick Roberts has retarded the realisation of the scheme, it is the more necessary to seek for an equivalent which may be found by a modification of the curriculum of the Rajkumar College.

One of the most hopeful anticipations presented by the new departure in regard to the armies of the Native States is that good military material, which is now lying unused and neglected, may be utilized with great advantage to those States and to the Empire at large. The canker of a long peace has, as was inevitable, reduced the martial spirit of the numerous but ill-paid armies of the Native States to the lowest ebb. It is certain that the real fighting material never entered the ranks. We have heard of an instance in which a regiment in a Rajputana State contained only ten Rajputs ; the rest being miserable scarecrows of no military value whatever. It was supposed that Rajputs would not enlist ; they had lost the taste for soldiering. But quite recently when this regiment was being reorganized under the new system, the true Rajputs, when they understood what was intended, came forward readily and enlisted in considerable numbers. When noblemen like Sir Pertab Singh find themselves honoured as colonels in the British Army, and invited to become members of the mess of a British Regiment, as he has just been, a new spirit will be evoked in the Native States, and good officers and good soldiers will readily enter on the military career once it be again really opened to natives of the higher classes. This will be one of the best results to be looked for in connection with the wise determination to break with obsolete traditions and accept the co-operation of the Native Princes and Chiefs in the defence of the Empire. The old spirit will revive when it is encouraged instead of being repressed, and with the old spirit will return some of the old feeling of soldierly sympathy which carried English and Indian soldiers victoriously together through well-fought fields, which have made history.

A SUGGESTION has been made to the Government of Bombay by our correspondent, Mr. P. B. Dantra, which indicates that there is at least one point of contact between famine relief and our much criticised Abkari policy. It is on record that during the famine of 1877-8 some of the Kalipraj, the black tribes in Guzerat, found great sustenance in a kind of bean called *val*, washed down by due libations of fresh toddy. That beverage, its advocates insist, is sustaining, comforting, and economical, and it is a non-intoxicant. It is true that there might be an advantage in having a wider variety of experience from which to draw a conclusion as to the dietetic value of the fresh juice of the palm tree. But those who hold a brief for toddy insist that for certain people, in certain climatic and economic circumstances, it is not only harmless, but of distinct value as food. Now it is one of the chief grounds of complaint against the abkari policy of the Government of Bombay that whatever its motive may be it does in fact discourage the production and sale of toddy, and that it correspondingly encourages that of fermented liquor. The tree tax varies, but when the license-tax and the cost of production and other charges connected with the traffic have been added to it the retail price arrived at is too high to leave toddy in times of distress within the reach of starving people. Mr. Dantra assures Lord Reay, moreover, that in the Surat district the taxes and restrictions imposed upon the drawing and sale of toddy are such that not a fourth of the trees available are tapped. Thus the price is raised and the supply is seriously diminished, and if famine once more comes upon the land the Kaliparaj will not have the valuable food store to fall back upon which is locked up in untapped palm trees. The Government are now advised that they should encourage the tapping of these trees by remitting the license fee during famine time, and allowing trees to be tapped on payment of the tree tax only. But the first result of this would be to destroy the vested interest of the toddy sellers. We might then have "the trade" calling out for compensation, as they do at home, and raising a delicate question which the Government would prefer to avoid. There are besides no difficulties which must result from any sudden and transient charge in fiscal arrangements. If toddy has the food value that is claimed for it, the efforts of Abkari reformers should be directed towards removing those features in the present system which permanently stand in the way of its production. Their merely temporary removal would be unsatisfactory in every point of view.

A GOOD deal has been written lately in the shipping papers at home concerning the operations of freight speculators in the Bombay market, but the system complained of goes on apace, and people engaged in more legitimate business continue to denounce it. The following observations on the subject reach us from a well-informed correspondent :—There are about four gangs of native speculators, who book ahead thousands and thousands of tons of cargo by "any first-class steamer" to any port in the United Kingdom or on the Continent or Mediterranean, thus preventing *bona fide* owners from either fixing their vessels or berthing them. They even come in the way of brokers who try to make an honest living, inasmuch as they send their own brokers to collect all the available cargo at six pence or nine pence less than the other brokers. Unless merchants stop taking orders by "any first-class steamer" and owners put some more confidence in their agents and book some cargo before the steamer leaves for the East from *bona fide* shippers, things will not improve. Why should not merchants combine, and cease encouraging speculation here, as merchants of other ports do, the practice followed by the speculators being very injurious to trade ?

THE following reproachfully significant notification appears in the Bombay Central Telegraph Office under the list of messages remaining undelivered in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—"30-11-88, 2288, from Calcutta, to Chairman, St. Andrew's Dinner, Bombay—Remarks : Addressee, not found. 1-11-88, 2341, Nungumbaukam, to the Chairman, St. Andrew's Dinner, Bombay—Remarks : Addressee, not found." The grief of "Brother Scots" in Calcutta and Nungumbaukam at the degeneracy of the Gaels in Bombay on hearing of the fate of their message will be profound ; but the explanation is not far too seek. Bombay had a St. Andrew's Dinner two years ago, and it was a splendid success. But as the people of Athens, having once had so supremely good a king, resolved that they would not have another lest he should not be so good as Kodros, so the Scotsmen of Bombay seem to feel that they will never again have so successful a function as that of 1886, and that it is better to have none at all. To save trouble, however, the fact ought to be communicated to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

HAS Theebaw been dropped through an *oubliette* at Ratnageri, and there supposed to die in secrecy ? We ask this because the *Hindu Patriot*, a comparatively moderate representative of Bengal journalism, gives the following curious and novel version of recent Burmese history, in a review of Lord Dufferin's administration :—"A weak and impotent Prince, perfectly inoffensive as far as his neighbours were concerned, had property which the European merchants of Lower Burma coveted, and he was pounced upon without any regard to the provisions of international law and even without a formal declaration of war. The Prince was then thrown into prison, where he died, and his subjects are to this day being shot as dacoits and their villages burned under the plea of their harbouring dacoits." Yet the last time we heard from Ratnageri Theebaw was in excellent health, though not quite happy, his grievances, however, being rather against the Queen Soopilayat than against the Queen-Empress.

DURING his brief stay in Bombay the Viceroy elect has made the acquaintance of many prominent native gentlemen of the city. Through the instrumentality of H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, had each private audiences with Lord Lansdowne on Monday ; Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. M. G. Ranade on Tuesday, and the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Javerilal N. Yajnik, and Mr. Barve on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. steamer Gwalior having left Aden at midnight on Wednesday, the arrival of the mails may be expected early on Tuesday afternoon next. The delay consequent upon her return to Suez for the purpose of taking over the Indian mail bags from the Oceana is thus likely to be of less consequence than was at first anticipated.

MR. DALLAS, of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, is now in Bombay on a mission to arrange for the publication of a Weather Chart similar to the weather charts which have been found so useful by the merchants and shippers of Calcutta and Madras.

On the arrival of the new Viceroy in Calcutta, and the departure of Lord Dufferin, the usual ceremonies will be observed. Lord Lansdowne will be sworn in at 9 o'clock on Monday morning in the Council Chamber. Lord and Lady Dufferin and their family afterwards take leave of such ladies and gentlemen as may wish to say good-bye. Their departure from Howrah at 10 o'clock will be a full ceremonial one. The streets will be lined with troops, and guards-of-honour will be furnished. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Members of Council and other officers will be present on the railway platform. The High Sheriff of Calcutta will proclaim in the High Court the assumption of office by Lord Lansdowne, and in all military stations in India the customary declaration will be made and salutes fired.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* hears that the Government have allowed a special pension to Lady Souter, in recognition of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Dec. 5.

The reinforcements of Soudanese troops and most of the British troops ordered from Cairo, have arrived here.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Brookwood in Surrey has been selected by the National Rifle Association as the new place where the annual meetings of the Association will be held, which were hitherto held at Wimbledon.

A GERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO BOMBAY.

The new German service of steamers from Bremen to Bombay and Calcutta, begins in January next. Five steamers are now being built for the Line.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 23rd. ult., left here for Bombay at midnight last night, and the s.s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at 2 a.m., this morning.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Dec. 5.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates has passed the Canal, outward bound for Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

Before the Commission today, Amerchand Fatteji was recalled, and his cross-examination was resumed. He said he has large dealings in Poona. When his firm gets bonds or cheques from gentlemen, they are not shown to outsiders. For the most part he negociated loans with Mr. Crawford. He himself lent Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Crawford, and it was his business to collect instalments. Witness then gave some interesting evidence regarding his system of keeping accounts. As far as witness remembers, the loan was repaid by Mr. Crawford.

By Mr. Latham: The endorsements are made by creditors. Mr. Crawford's instalments were once overdue. Witness did not remember by whom they were sent.

By the Court: His firm kept a board whereon they entered the names of debtors.

Vajraj Jevuntraj called and examined. He said he was partner with the last witness. He remembered the money being lent to Mr. Crawford. He corroborated Amerchund as to his dealings with Mr. Crawford. This ended Kasnavis' case.

PHADKE'S CASE.

Phadke's case was then called. Luximon Chintamon Phadke stated that he was appointed mamlatdar in 1884. In November 1886, he sent a petition to Mr. Crawford as he was superseded. He was transferred at the same time, and went to see Abbas Ali who accompanied witness to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, where he gave Abbas Rs. 500. He saw Mr. Crawford, who told witness to apply through his Collector. He was then transferred to Kurjut where he got into trouble and was suspended. He came again to Poona, and saw Hanmantrao and Abbas. In consequence of a conversation with Abbas, he went back to Kurjut. He raised Rs. 1500 and came to Poona. He went to the house of Abbas with the money. Witness objected in each case to state what conversation took place between him and Hanmantrao or Abbas. The objection was noted by the Court.

Mr. Jardine said he did not consider it necessary to press the witness.

On the Court sitting to-day, the President informed Mr. Latham that he could not deal with Mr Latham's application to admit the Raja of Akalkotes' case.

Dr. Cline did not appear to renew his yesterday's application.

Mr. Arthur Crawford was present in Court all the afternoon.

POONA GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

A very successful Gymkhana Meeting was held this evening, under the management of Capt. Walter Ross, the honorary secretary. It took place on the Wanowrie course before a very large attendance, and the various events were keenly contested for. The following is the result:—

THE POLO PONY RACE.

Mr. Burney's Diletto, Mr. Grier 1
Mr. Peyton's Nellie, Owner 2
Mr. Corbyn's Wildboar, Owner..... 3

THE GRAND MILITARY CHASE.

Mr. Hickie's Comet, Owner 1
Mr. Lawford's Jimmy Jumps Mr. England..3
Mr. Cloete's Windmill, Owner 2

THE POSTILION BARE-BACKED RACE.

Mr. Edward's Cyclone and Crystal 1

The rest were nowhere in the event.

The next item was the Mile Race for Soldiers, which caused great amusement. The first was a false start, and resulted in half a dozen spills. On the race being run for again, Colonel Beecher presented a special prize to the winner in the first attempt.

For the fifth race—the Zeraba Stakes—Captain Hanwell came in first into the enclosure, where he had to pick up a dummy amidst a display of fireworks. His horse suddenly swerved, but the gallant officer kept his seat well, and was first back again with the dummy, followed closely by Mr. Corbyn.

Captain Hanwell's Jehram 1
Mr. Corbyn's Wildboar 2

There was also a Chatty Race for Native Soldiers which closed the proceedings.

A CRICKET CHALLENGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Dec. 6.

The Bengalis challenged the Allighar Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Club, at cricket, but for some reasons the latter eleven regretted they could not play. The Bengalis are prepared to challenge the Alligharians at gymnastics and races, at Allahabad, on the 31st December.

THE CHEATING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the case in which Clegg, the cutter, was charged with cheating Messrs. Oakes and Company. The Magistrate held that the prosecutors had failed to prove that Clegg, at the time of purchasing the diamonds, intended to cheat his employers. The accused was accordingly acquitted.

THE CALCUTTA SHRIEVALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

Mr. Ezra has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar.

THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

The P. and O. Company, it is said, will probably reduce the fare to Marseilles from £63 to £50.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Provincial Finance assembles at Calcutta in the middle of this month.

THE LADY DUFFERIN ZENANA HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, took place this evening. The stone was laid by her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin. The *elite* of Calcutta society, European and Native, were present, nearly fifteen hundred persons in all attended. Their Excellencies, with their daughters and members of the staff, arrived at four o'clock, and were received by the Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley, and conducted to the *dais*. Mr. Cotton opened the proceedings by reading the report of the Executive Committee. It set forth that the present hospital being insufficient to meet the requirements of the Zenana Hospital, where a large number of patients resorted, and indoor treatment was necessary, it was therefore resolved to construct a suitable building, which would cost slightly in excess of a lakh of rupees. Several gentlemen had subscribed Rupees fifty thousand, the Bengal Government also contributing largely to the undertaking.

After the report had been read, Sir Steuart Bayley asked H. E. the Marchioness to lay the foundation stone. He thanked her most heartily for her kindness in presiding at the ceremony, and in expressing the honor which the assembly felt in thinking that almost the last public function in which her Excellency will be able to take part, has been in connection with the Zenana Hospital. After a few more words, he conducted the Marchioness to the foundation stone. The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins presented H. E. with a golden trowel on behalf of the donor. The usual ceremony was gone through, and the assembly dispersed.

H. E. the Viceroy, in rising to address the assembly was received with cheers. H. E. said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should always take an unmitigated pleasure in ceremonies of this description which bear witness on one hand to the energy of Lady Dufferin, and on the other to the liberality of the people of India; and on this occasion of the people of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, were it not for one unfortunate circumstance that there generally appears in the programme a notification that "His Excellency the Viceroy will now address the meeting" (laughter). Now, ladies and gentlemen, I feel this work has been so essentially the result of my wife's endeavours, that my appearance upon the scene at all is inopportune and out of place. At the same time as I have been long accustomed to obey her orders (laughter) I appear before you on the present occasion in order to congratulate all those who have been concerned with the bringing of this undertaking to its present auspicious stage, upon the measure of success which they have attained, as well as to make such suggestions as may lead to their receiving further assistance at the hands of an appreciative public. Unfortunately it is too often the burden of all reports, which are read on these occasions, that more funds are urgently required. But when I consider that such an important step has been taken as the laying of the foundation stone, which itself implies that at all events a considerable part of the task has been successfully accomplished, I cannot believe that in so wealthy and liberal minded community as that of Calcutta, the friends of the forthcoming institution will be disappointed in their hopes of bringing it to a successful conclusion. (Applause). And I am quite confident that where we now see an empty space with but a single stone laid upon it, in another year or so there will rise a perfected structure within whose blessed walls science will triumphantly battle with disease and suffering, and that it will not only prove a home of healing and convalescence, but that many grateful prayers, will rise to heaven on behalf of those to whose exertions the patient owes his rescue from pain and misery or perhaps the tomb. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a very great sorrow both to Lady Dufferin and myself that this should be the last occasion upon which either of us will have an opportunity of taking part in any public ceremony in Calcutta, but you need be under no apprehension that those eminent personages who are about to occupy our places amongst you, will fail to continue the good works, and as I trust bring it even to a more successful issue than has been accorded to Lady Dufferin and myself. At all events we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that our last public act in this great and prosperous capital, has been an act of beneficence and mercy undertaken on behalf of the afflicted (loud and continued applause).

THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT BHUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Dec. 6.

Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and suite arrived at Bhusawal at 7-10 p.m. On arrival, a guard of honour, consisting of the Bhusawal Volunteers and the Bhil Corps, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The station was tastefully decorated with gay bunting, evergreens, and flags of various colours. The platform was covered with white carpets, and the station was beautifully illuminated with chinese lanterns. Mr. G. D. Punse, C.S., First Assistant Collector and President, who took special interest in making the occasion as imposing as possible, presented garlands and flowers to their Excellencies, who appeared much pleased with the arrangements. His Excellency the Marquis expressed himself satisfied with the reception, and thanked those present for their kindness. Their Excellencies left the station amidst the loud and lusty cheers of the assembled spectators. Everything was very satisfactorily managed by our energetic and popular mamlatdar, Mr. W. R. Patwardhan, and the Chief Constable, Mr. Peshway, who were assisted by Mr. Keshiv Row Ballal and Mr. Sahasrabudhi, the contractor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 5.

The Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. Poscidon, from Trieste, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

Dec. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandua, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, with homeward Indian mails of 30th Nov. arrived here from Bombay, at 4 a. m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with outward English mails of 23rd ult. (ex Oceana) left here at midnight yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, by daylight on Tuesday next.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, left here for Bombay, at 3 p. m. on the 4th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, left here for Bombay, at midnight, yesterday.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.

The French Mail steamer Tibre arrived from Calcutta.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	42⅞

Mr. C. A. Turner B.A., barrister-at-law has been appointed to act as assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, vice Mr. A. K. Oliver, during the absence for Mr. C. E. Fox on furlough.

The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang C.I.E., has been appointed Government Professor of Law, vice Mr. E. T. Leith, resigned.

Mr. S. M. Frazer, C.S. has been appointed Forest Settlement officer in place of Mr. W. Doderot, C.S. at Nasik.

Surgeon K. S. Variman has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Surat vice Surgeon Major S. O'B. Banks F.R., C.S.I., transferred, and Surgeon Kirtikar has been allowed furlough for twelve months.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Dec. 4.

The Bengal-Nagpore broad guage railway has now formally been opened from Nagpore to Raipur, and due publicity has been given to the arrangements as to the trains to run, and the rates and fares. The distance from here to Raipur is 188 miles, and the energy displayed by Mr. Wynne, the Agent and his executive staff in the rapid completion of the work, merits the highest praise. It is expected that in a month or two the line will be opened up to Bilaspore, sixty-seven miles beyond Raipur. All this is undoubtedly sharp work, as is generally the case when a private company are the proprietors; as their personal pecuniary interest in the business prevents anything like dawdling over the work; quick returns on capital laid out being the object in view.

I am sorry to note the occurrence of a serious case of assault on a "Brother" of the St. Francis de Sales College at Nagpore. The gentleman was a teacher, and on the day of the occurrence he had taken out a number of schoolboys for their usual morning constitutional. They went to a village, Ambagheri, where a number of natives working in the fields suddenly made an attack on the lads, and the Brother, who endeavoured to protect his boys, was attacked and cruelly beaten with sticks. He is now lying in the College in a very precarious state. The police are busy looking into the matter. I hear that the assault was due to the conduct of some workshop apprentices, who, while out picnicing a few days ago, had a row with the same fieldmen. The apprentices came off best, and the vanquished villagers vented their baffled wrath on the unfortunate boys and teacher of the R. C. College.

We are looking forward with some interest to the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is expected here on the 16th instant. The local Volunteers will form a guard of honour on the occasion of H. R. H.'s arrival, and at the adjoining Military Cantonment of Kamptee arrangements are in progress to receive the Commander-in-Chief with befitting military honours. The Duke will be most heartily welcomed here, as he is everywhere, and I believe there are thousands of natives anxious to have a look at the great Maharani's son; for, despite the professed indifference of a certain class of natives, it is certain that the great mass of the Indian population of every caste are firm believers in the "Divinity" which is commonly supposed to attach to personages of H. R. H.'s exalted station.

Mr. Caine, M. P., will be glad to know that the Temperance movement appears to be making good progress in Nagpore and Kamptee. The local Good Templars and Blue Ribbon Associations seem to be in strong force, judging from the united public demonstration that was made last week, in which, I believe, gentlemen and missionaries of different denominations, and the military element took part. When the B. N. Railway is completed, and Bombay and Calcutta are in direct communication, we shall, I suppose, be visited by representatives of all the sensational movements in England; and Nagpore will, in due course, be aroused from its lotus-eating quietness and become infected (though, perhaps, not benefitted) by many of the go-ahead sentiments of the times.

I learn that arrangements are in progress for the construction of tramways in Jubbulpore; in fact, that Messrs Sibold and Williams' contract with the Municipality has been signed, sealed, and delivered, and that the work is about to commence, if it is not already begun. But Nagpore has no need of a tramway. The native city, though thickly populated, is not of great dimensions, and, moreover, even the principal streets are too narrow to admit of rails being laid down in the centre.

Mr. Anderson, the Chief Secretary, comes into Nagpore to-day from Camp, and I hear that the Chief Commissioner will also come in from Camp about the 16th to meet the Duke of Connaught.

We have had slight sprinklings of rain lately, and the weather is now cold and bracing.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, KATHIAWAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 4.

The Kumars of the Rajkumar College had a very pleasant morning on the 1st instant, as on the previous day they had heard that their Principal, Mr. Macnaghten, with Mrs. Macnaghten, was expected to arrive in Rajkot after his nine months' furlough to Europe. Mr. Macnaghten may justly be called the father of this important institution, as he has been at the head of it since its very commencement, and he has ever since been so popular with the students, both past and present, and with almost all connected with the College, that the Kumars, accompanied by their tutors and the Musahibs and the College masters, led by Mr. and Mrs Tarkhad, drove to the Lalpuri Bridge to welcome him back to Rajkot. There was a line of about twenty carriages, each of which was followed by a body-guard. As the carriages moved slowly along, the people of the station had a good view of the Kumars, who were richly dressed. The array of carriages, with their occupants, formed a goodly procession. The hearty reception accorded by the princes and the College staff cannot be adequately described. The Gadka Chief and Harising Vazier, ex-students of the College, also came to give cordial reception to their master.

Yesterday the Kumars entertained Mr. and Mrs Macnaghten at an evening party. At about 8-45, a deputation consisting of Kumars Shivsingji of Mundeti, Kiritsingji of Rajpipla, Bhaubha of Gondal, Takhatsingji of Wana, Hamirsingji of Virpur, Digvijaysinghji of Rajpipla, and Dansinghji of Lakhana, waited on their Principal. On coming to the College quadrangle they were received by Mr. Tarkhad and on the first storey by Mrs. Tarkhad. As the College hall has been undergoing extensionsf the class rooms were turned into refreshment and drawing rooms. They were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Among the guests were Mr and Mrs. Tarkhad, College masters, Musahibs, and tutors, and three ex-students, the chiefs of Gadka and Shapur and Bhan Kotila. The guests and the Kumars having taken their seats, Kumar Shivsinghji, the head Kumar of the College, said:—

"Mr. and Mrs Macnaghten, on behalf of my brother Kumars may I address a few words on this occasion—that of the safe return of you both to Rajkot and to this College. We welcome you back heartily, and are very glad to see you again after an absence of nine months, and we hope you may now enjoy good health and strength."

He was followed by Kumar Kiritsinghji, who said:—

"Kumar Shree Shivsinghji has well expressed our sentiments, and we are all very glad, sir, to see you back amongst us; and now let us all give three ringing cheers of welcome to our Principal and Mrs Macnaghten."

Mr. Macnaghten briefly replied on behalf of Mrs Macnaghten and himself, thanking the Kumars for their kind reception, and expressing his appreciation of the kind care bestowed on the College in his absence by Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Tarkhad, and all the masters. He said that he and Mrs. Macnaghten were very glad to see their old friends again, and it would always be his chief happiness to do all in his power to help them to be happy and to help one another.

Then Mr. Tarkhad thanked the company and said, he had done nothing more than his duty.

This being over, Mr. Tarkhud asked Mrs. Macnaghten to open the new Clock Tower. The ceremony having been gone through, the assembly took their seats in the tower hall. After a few minutes, the company adjourned to the drawing-room, where garlands, *attar*, and *pan supari* were distributed to all those assembled, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten shook hands with all the Kumars, and left for their qungalow.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LANSDOWNE.

H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne left yesterday morning for Calcutta by special train from the Victoria Terminus. The Viceroy elect came to the station in a Government house carriage-and-four, in company with H. E. the Governor, Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to Lord Reay. They were followed in another carriage by Lady Lansdowne. The viceregal party was escorted by a detachment of the Governor's body-guard, who were joined at Marine Lines by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police. On account of the early hour, there were not many spectators along the line of route taken from Malabar Point to the station. But outside the station a rather large crowd had assembled to give a farewell greeting to Lord and Lady Lansdowne. A party of policemen was told off to keep the approaches to the station clear, and they performed their duty admirably under the supervision of Mr. Gell. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Macdermott, Superintendent, and Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, head of the Detective Department. The arrangements inside the station, so far as they related to the preservation of order, were in charge of the railway police. Here the red cloth spread over the whole length of the platform, and a guard-of-honour, consisting of a hundred rank and file, furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, betokened the unusual nature of the occasion. Lord Lansdowne arrived at the station shortly before eight o'clock, and was met by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, General Sir John Macneil, General Heathcote, Commanding Bombay District, General Adam, Quarter-master, General, and several other officials. His Lordship, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, inspected the Volunteers, who were drawn up at one end of the platform, under the command of Captain Middleton, and was evidently pleased with their smart appearance. Before entering his saloon, the Viceroy shook hands with many of the officers who were present to bid him good-bye. Among the notabilities who were assembled in the station were General Heathcote, General Adam, the Maharaja of Rutlam, Prince Harbhamsinghji, of Morvi, Prince Samatsingji, of Palitana, Mr. John Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary, Col. Cunningham, Assistant Quarter-master General, Deputy Surgeon-General Cates, Mr. F. L. Charles, Collector of Bombay, Dr. T. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, Col. N. G. Lyttelton, Col. Cavaye, Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary to the Governor, Captain Hamilton, Captain Phayre, and Lieut. Brookes, A.-D.-C.s to the Governor, Captains Roupel and MacMahon, District Staff officers, Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, Major Daniel, Commanding the Governor's Body-guard, Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo W. Barve, the Bishop of Damaun, Mr. H. Couder, Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway. Major Firebrace, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. E. H. Keiley, Assistant Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. J. Fitzmaurice, C.S., Sayad Nurudin Khan, C. S., &c.

After the Viceroy had taken his seat in the saloon, which was one of four carriages specially brought down from Calcutta, his Excellency sent for Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, expressed his extreme satisfaction at the police arrangements which, he said, could not be better. As the train started, the Volunteer band struck up the National Anthem, and the departure was announced to the city by a salute of 31 guns from the battery.

The train was composed of four Viceroy's saloons, six G. I. P. Railway saloons, a second and a third class carriage for the attendants, one road-van, one horse-box, and two brakes. Mr. Lee-Warner goes with the train as far as Berhampore, where the special is timed to arrive at 8-30 this evening. Here the train will halt for an hour for dinner. The railway company is represented by their Police Superintendent, Colonel Portman, who escorts the Viceregal party as far as Khandwa. The train will reach Jubbulpore to-morrow morning at 8-40. From Jubbulpore the party will be taken on to their destination by the E. I. Railway Company.

FANCY BAZAAR AT ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

A Fancy Bazaar was opened yesterday at the St. Peter's Girls' School in Mazagon for the benefit of the All Saints' Sisters who are in charge of that institution. Among the articles that are exhibited, there is some really excellent needlework done by the children of the school, reflecting credit alike upon the teachers and the taught. A great many articles, consisting of fancy needlework and embroidery, dolls, and Christmas gifts have been sent by loving friends from home. Besides conducting the school, which is attended by over 150 girls, the sisters have been supplying from their ranks nurses for the European General and the Cama Hospital, and they have also commenced doing the same act of charity for the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy Hospital. The show will remain open till Saturday, and considering the noble work in which the sisterhood is engaged, it is expected that the articles will command a ready sale, as the money realized by it will go towards the support of the sisters for the next year or so. Lady Reay, who is taking deep interest in their work, attended the bazaar in the evening.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.

The subjoined Notification was issued yesterday:—

The following arrangements will be made to give effect to the orders notified under No. 7789, dated November 27th for the reception of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava, K.P., G.M.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., on the 12th of December.

2. The special train arriving at 5 p.m., Bombay time, will be brought to the centre arrival platform. The address will be presented in the Booking Office, and His Excellency will leave from the porch in front of the Booking Hall. The Guard of Honour will be drawn up in the space under the Flat roof and the line will face North. As regards admission to the Booking Hall, the railway authorities will provide for the Municipal Corporation to whom tickets will be sent by them, and will reserve places for the Consular representatives and officers mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Notification No. 7789, dated November 27th, for whom no tickets will be necessary. For the officers mentioned in paragraph 5, and any ladies or gentlemen who wish to attend, application for tickets should be made to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, who will also give tickets to Chiefs and Sardars who wish to attend.

3. The aligament of troops will commence from the western entrance of the station, and will occupy Hornby Road past the Flora Fountain and between the Post Office and Secretariat Public Works Department.

4. Full dress will be worn by all officers entitled to wear uniform, and gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in morning costume.

5. The Commissioner, S. D., will attend on His Excellency when he enters the limits of the Presidency and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will join the special train at Kalyan.

The *Englishman* thinks that were it desirable, the flow of coolie emigration from Calcutta to the West Indies could be indefinitely increased. The ship *Foyle*, bound for British Guiana, left the port on the 1st instant, with 365 men, 150 women, 37 boys, and 40 girls. Fourteen emigrants paid their passages, three of whom returned from Jamaica and Grenada last month. They will find their way to these insular colonies by mail steamer after arrival in Demerara. The return emigrants remitted Rs. 36,519 of unexpended savings, the largest amount ever taken back in one vessel. One of the passengers, who had been forty years in British Guiana, took with him two dozen bottles of whisky, a dozen of gin, a dozen tins of preserved milk, a barrel of cabin biscuits, and other creature comforts. The "Ganges" with return emigrants, is shortly expected, having made a fast passage to the Cape, where she arrived on her return voyage without any deaths, on the 18th of October.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITARNA.

It is stated that a considerable number of the passengers by the ill-fated Vaitarna were on their way to Bombay to be married in the auspicious season, then approaching. According to custom, they were bringing, it is said, quantities of valuables, ornaments, and jewels as evidence of their wealth and as presents suitable to the occasion. The Captain of the Pachumba reports that at the time that the Vaitarna left the last port at which she touched, he was proceeding on the course she must have taken, and he suddenly found himself in a cyclone, the waves becoming high and broken and the wind terrific. He put round, and for some hours endeavoured to keep his head to the wind. The next morning, when proceeding on his course, he called the attention of those on board to an extraordinary number of sharks swimming about in a particular area of the sea. This was an unusual sight, and there was nothing visible to account for such an assemblage. The inference is that the Vaitarna, with its hundreds of passengers between decks, lay engulfed below and formed the attraction for the sharks. If this be so, the locality where the Vaitarna sank beneath the waves can be approximately ascertained.

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND INFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You deserve the thanks of all fairminded persons for having given publicity at this very opportune moment to the order passed by the High Court on the 13th April, 1882, in the case of Shripat Narayan, Nazir, who had been dismissed by Mr. Hosking on the ground that the said Shripat had failed to give information of the bribe given by one Haji Ibrahim to Mahadev Krishna, Subordinate Judge of Bijapur. As I know something of the case, allow me to say that the extract you have quoted from the order omits an important word. The extract in question correctly stands thus:—

"We doubt whether it would conduce to the improvement of the public service if every official were expected on pain of dismissal to prove himself an active spy and *informer*."

Your quotation inadvertently leaves out the last word which I have italicised. And the word "informer" I take to be material and important, because from what has been said of the unwise procedure adopted by the Syndicate of our University it is clear that that body—or those of its members who have set it in motion and are unconsciously landing the University into difficulties—wishes or wish Mr. Pendse to explain why he did not play the part of an active informer. I should like to ask the gentlemen of the Syndicate whether the order of the High Court in the case of Shripat Narayen does not completely dispose of the question which they have raised? The late Sir Maxwell Melvill was one of the most eminent judges this Presidency has seen, and both he and Mr. Justice Kemball, who passed the order referred to in your editorial this morning, enjoyed a very high reputation for judicial strictness and probity. Their authority ought to have every weight with us, and now that you have done both the Government and the University a service by pointing out what two of the best judges Bombay has had thought on the principle involved in the point raised by the Syndicate, I hope that body will reconsider the action it has taken. If it does not, then I sincerely trust the Senate of the University will save it from humiliation.

There is another question which, I hope, members of the Syndicate will not fail to ask themselves. The world is so constituted that we often hear lots of things said against or ascribed to individuals. Is it a moral duty imposed on us to go and make a clean breast of everything that reaches our ears? How many men act upon this principle? I will not take up your space by unnecessarily lengthening this letter, but the question raised by the Syndicate raises many more questions of the kind I have stated, and you have done valuable service to the public by drawing their attention to the principle enunciated by the High Court that a public servant is not expected to "prove himself an active spy and informer," though he may be cognisant of the fact that his superior is corrupt.

Dec. 6. NEMESIS.

P.S.—I should add that the order quoted by you was passed as a resolution in Chambers by the High Court, and should be regarded as an order coming from all the judges.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Dec. 6.

The barometer has fallen over the whole of India, except the south of Madras. The fall is large in the North-West of India, and is nearly two tenths in the Indus Valley between Peshawar and Jacobabad. This rapid fall is due to the feeble cold weather disturbance passing into the Punjab from Afghanistan. The skies are more or less clouded in Upper India, and the temperature is higher. The pressure is highest in Rajputana and Central India. There is no change of importance in the pressure or winds in the Peninsula. Some light showers have fallen in the south of Madras. The weather is slightly unsettled in Upper India, and strong North-East monsoonr prevails off the Malabar and the South Coromandel Coasts.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. A. E. Searle, S.C., has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonels F. D. Mander and G. R. Peart, SC, have each been allowed three months' extension of furlough.

The services of Surgeon C. H. L. Meye, L. M. D. have been placed at the disposal of Government fo, employment in the Civil Department.

Col. A. M. Phillips has been appointed Politica Superintendent and Commandant of the Sawantvadi local corps, *vice* Col. Westropp, retiring.

Captain C. F. Harrison, 2nd East Yorkshire Regt., has been appointed Adjutant of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, *vice* Lieutenant Malleby, resigned.

Captain Fenton, S.C., Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been granted four months' leave on private affairs.

The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Col. F. J. Wise, Inspector-General of Police, has been commuted into furlough of twelve months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Colonel C. A. Moore, Cavalry; Major L. A. T. McCudden, C.S.; Sub-conductor Wigly, Commissariat Department; and Assistant Apothecary E. J. Barnard, Sub-Medical Department.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain, G. W. F. Brown, will sail to-day for Brindisi with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs H T Knox
Mr and Mrs Perry
Col & Mrs Malcolm Stevens
Rev T Isanbau
Mr and Mrs Cowmeadow and child

FOR PORT SAID.

Dr J A Russell
Mr J H Rathbane

FOR LONDON.

Mr. J Billington
Mr J Hosking
Mr C L Curtis
Dr J Craig
Mr Colliston
Lieut Brucekingsmile
Capt Bason
Mr J Johnston
Mr R Jeff
Mr J Robert
Mr Bertie
Mrs Noble
Mrs Whitman
Miss A King

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Beesley
Dr Taylor
Mr H Scott
Mr John Hood

FOR SUEZ.—Col and Mrs Bockett.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr B P Pereira.

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 14th December, 1888.

FOR LONDON.—Surgeon-Major Findlay, Capt C R Burn, Mrs Rowan Hamilton and child, Major and Mrs N Arnott, Mr. W J Talbot, Mr Bulaki Rama, two Misses Stratton, and Mr H Croly.

FOR BRINDISI.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr MacFarran, Captain C W Muir, Major H Cooper, Mr Buckler, Mr J Anderson, Mr. F Macnair, Mr Cumberlege, Col W Hughes Hallett, Mr R A Willis, and Capt H H Hart.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr T Kennard and Mr L Flower.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was resumed on Wednesday, before the Special Commission appointed to try the case, consisting of the Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, and Mr. Crosthwaite. The Hon'ble F. M. Latham, Advocate General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. James Crawford appearing on behalf of Mr. Arthur Crawford.

Kasnavis was recalled and produced the order from the Collector of Nassik. He said:—I received this order from the Collector of Nassik when I went to Khed. The order states that as soon as I receive it I should deliver over charge. The order is dated the 1st of November 1888.

By Mr. Latham—When I came to Khed there was no Mamlatdar there. I learnt that the Mamlatdar of Khed was on special duty at the Commissioner's office. He had been absent for three or four months.

By the Court.—I do not know whether the awal Karkoon at Khed was a qualified man. His name is Purshotum Gangadhar Karve.

Narayen Purushram Tulla was then called and stated:—I am aged 39. I am a vakeel in the Nassik District Court. I hold a sunnad from the High Court, and have done so since 1874. I am the father-in-law of Kasnavis. I have lent him money. I lent him money first on the 23rd Aug 1886. I made a note of it at the time. My son-in-law came and asked me for the money. He came to Nassik. He told me he wanted to send the money to Hanmantrao in Poona. On the 4th September 1886 I lent him Rs. 600. That was lent at Nassik. The railway journey between Nassik and Niphad is forty minutes. Sometime after this on the 10th or 12th of September, I received a letter from my son-in-law. I destroyed the letter. I went to Poona, taking Rs. 1,000 with me. Mahadarao Patel of Niphad came with me. I asked him to come with me. I put up in Sathe's house. My son-in-law was living there. I gave the money to my son-in-law. I did not see what my son-in-law did with it. I made an entry of that in my note book. I made the entry after my return to Nassik. I was in Poona two days. I came on one day and left the next. Mahadeo Patel remained behind in Poona. Kasnavis repaid the whole amount he borrowed. The first payment was on the 9th of February 1887. The last was on the 10th of November 1887. I charged him no interest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—Kasnavis married my daughter at the end of 1883. I lent him no money before, but I lent him some pots, clothes, etc. I do not know if one of his daughters was married recently. I did not ask him to repay me the money, and do not know where he got it from. On the first occasion he only asked for Rs. 700. When he asked for Rs. 500 he said that too was for Hanmantrao, and asked for that sum only. The reason I came to Poona with the Rs. 1,000 was because he asked me to come to Poona. Madarao is only an acquaintance of mine. I did not tell Madarao I was going to give the money to Hanmantrao. I do not know whether he was prepared to come to Poona when he came to Nassik. He only came here because I asked him. I do not know why he stayed behind. I did not know that the money was paid as a bribe. I know it was to be given to Hanmantrao, as Kasnavis was recommended to a Deputy Collector's place. He told me that.

By the Court:—I had no other business when I came to Poona with the Rs. 1,000. My coming to Poona entailed my absence from my business for two days. I have no professional diary.

Mahadeo Ganesh Kulkarni was called and examined. He stated:—I am Mulki Patel of Niphad. I know the last witness. I remember going to him about two years ago at Nassik. I do not remember the month. It was before

under the name of Naturam Joramul. The documents are signed in the name of Karing and Amichand. Amichand is myself, and Karing is my partner. My firm for a considerable time past has had an account with Mr. Crawford. I show an account of a loan of Rs. 6,000 in my ledger for 1941-44. My partner keeps the books. He is in Poona. I may write him some too. This particular account is in my partner's handwriting. He who is concernnd in the transaction enters the account in the book. I and Karing have three or four other partners. Karing is in Marwar. The ledger account is written by Wajrang, my partner. Wajrang is in Poona. I have a board. Entries are made on that. From that entries are made in the day-book every two or four days; and every ten or fifteen days entries are made. Three or four of us make entries on the board. Wajrang transfers all the entries from the board at present. For the last six or seven years he has been doing it. I know about the Rs. 6,000 transaction. I paid the money myself. I paid it on the 10th of July 1885. I paid the money to the Saheb personally. I paid the Rs. 6,000. I took a bond from Mr. Crawford. I have been paid off and the bond was returned to the Saheb (Mr. Crawford said he could not find the bond). I can only say I have not got the bond with me. According to that bond the money was to be repaid by monthly instalment of Rs. 400. There is a man named Tarachand Pomajee who is a partner of my firm. He is now in Marwar. He left about six or seven months ago. He will come back if I send for him. At present he will not come back. About September 1886 I do not know where Tarachand was. Entries on page 211 are in Tarachand's writing. I did not see this entry when it was made. I saw the entry when I was sent for by Mr. Ommanney. I might have seen them before.

Narayen Purushram was recalled and cross-examined:—This book is a regularly kept private account book. (Witness then said it was not so.) It contains numerous notes of receipts and expenditure, such as expenditure on journeys and on daily food. It also contains entries of private transactions and also a list of letters I wrote. Most of the entries are in Marathi. Some in the beginning, a few at the end, and four in the middle are in English. Some of the notes are in pencil, and some in ink. There are vacant pages between the notes. Just before and after the Niphad entries there are blank pages, and those two entries are the last in the book. The credit entries are those of 1887. With the exception of those entries there are no other entries for 1887. The entry of the 23rd August 1886 is in violet ink. The entry of the Rs. 1,000 in October 1886 is also in violet ink, and between those two there is one of Rs. 500 in pencil. All the credit entries except the one for April are in pencil. I do not keep any regular private account book. I have an account in the Savings Bank. I have mine, my daughter's and my son's. When I paid this money to Kasnavis I did not take it from the Bank. I do not know how much money I had in the Bank in 1886. I got this money from my house. I generally keep money in my house. I know M. B. Karkar. He was Head Clerk to the Collector of Nassik for about eight years. I know him pretty well. He was there as Head Clerk while Kasnavis was Mamlatdar of Niphad. I know Karkar very well. I have got an entry of the pots, etc., I lent my son-in-law.

By the Court: This book contains nearly the whole of my private expenses. I did make loans during the time of that book. I entered the Niphad sums in this book as the account was opened in it.

Amarchund Futajee was recalled and examined by Mr. Latham:—I see the books of the firm every evening. All the partners adjust the accounts, to see if they have been transferred from the board. I look at the board and the day book. When the entries are posted into the ledger I look into it. Two or four days after the items have been posted I look into the ledger. That is my practice. The negociations took place between me and Mr. Crawford. Rs. 1,800 was paid out of the Rs. 6,000 to us as interest. Rs. 1,290 was also paid to clear the balance of a former loan. On the 9th August on the credit side I find an entry of Rs. 400. On the 6th of September I find another entry of Rs. 400. On the 11th of October I find another entry. On the 19th of November I find another entry for Rs. 400. On the 18th January 1886 I find another entry. On the 4th of February I find another entry. On the 18th of March is another entry. On the 14th of July is another entry. On the 16th of September is another entry. This entry is in the handwriting of Tarachand. On the 11th of September 1880 I find an entry, it runs:—"Deposit account Rs. 21 as. 4 in cash, by the hands of Tarachand going to Niphad." I can now say that Tarachand did go to Niphad in September.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford:—My firm keeps the bonds we take from gentlemen in a box. Th s bond of Rs. 6,000 was kept in that box. I keep the key of the box. Without my knowledge a bond could not be taken out of the box, as the box in whioh the bonds are kept is kept in a large box, which is opened when the time for receiving money on bonds comes round. The large box is locked and I keep the keys. Whenever bonds are due I take them out of the big box and put them in a small box. I do not remember having given the bond to Tarachand to take to Mr. Crawford. I have no recollection of his taking the bond anywhere. I have no knowledge of how or by whom the instalment on the 14th September was paid. I have no recollection of my firm having had a cheque of Rs. 2,500 from Mr. Crawford. I know of no record of any such cheque. I would keep such a cheque in the same box as my bonds.

The Commission adjourned at 4-45 p. m.

On the Court sitting after lunch, Mr. Cline appeared to make an application which the President asked him to postpone till evening. Dr. Cline renewed the application in the evening. He applied for copies of Pondse's deposition in the cases of Dabir and Sindekar before the Commission on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November.

The President advised Dr. Cline to make the application in the morning.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WELLINGTON (SALOP) JOURNAL

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 20th of October I saw the account of what I considered a most extraordinary statement, wherein "Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, of 48, Greenfield-terrace, Gateshead, had been cured of rheumatism in the limbs in fifteen minutes by using St. Jacob's Oil." Now, this statement of itself seemed incredible, but when the article stated further, that "for a long time her legs had been so stiff that she could not sit up in bed," that "the ligaments of her joints seemed to have grown together," and "that her case was considered hopeless," it seemed a miracle which I determined to investigate. I accordingly called on Mrs. Foster for the purpose of learning the truth. Judge of my surprise when that lady told me that every word was true. She said that for months previous to using the Oil she had been confined to her bed, suffering the most exoruciating agony night and day, but that in fifteen minutes after the application she experienced relief from pain, and in less than a week she was up and about the house—a well woman. Mrs. Foster says this was more than twelve months ago, and she has not had any return of the disease. She is as well and strong as she ever was in her life, and (naturally) recommends St. Jacob's Oil to everybody—in fact, is a living advertisement for St. Jacob's Oil. I hand you these facts solely for the benefit of the public, believing that a remedial agent, possessing such wonderful power to conquer pain and relieve suffering, should be made known everywhere. I am glad to see that your journal, as well as the Press generally, is taking up the matter, which is quite right.—I remain, your respectfully,

THOMAS HUTCHKISS.

46, Napier-Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THEY had some difficulty in getting a haggis for St. Andrew's Dinner in Colombo, says a contemporary. However, one was eventually procuredr An exporter of this Caledonian, delicacy was commissioned to send one out, but he replied:—"Dear Sir,—I make no haggis for exportation. I do *not* mind to send them to *Greenland* or any cold climate; or as far as *Pairis*—but not beyond the same.—Your obedient servant, G. Waugh."

THE civic procession, on the installation of the Lord Mayor, was this year of small proportions, and there was less crowding in the streets than usual. His lordship was presented by the Recorder to the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Grantham. Lord Coleridge heartily welcomed Alderman Whitehead, the new Chief Magistrate of London, in the name of the judges. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the Courts of Law and the Courts of the City of London had been legally severed, but he expressed an earnest hope that the good feeling which had so long subsisted between the Judges and the Corporation would remain as firm and unbroken as ever.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT. SECOND QUARTER 1888.

THE following report of the Health Officer was submitted to the Standing Committee at their last meeting:—

The health of the city during the second quarter has not been so good as in the first three months of the year.

Exclusive of still-born, 5,863 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 727 more than in the last quarter; the death-rate is equal to 26·01, allowing for increase of population since 1881.

Examining the satistices according to place of birth, we find that 3,293 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay; that 2,743 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 71 persons could not be ascertained.

The fever mortality is 278 more than in the past quarter and 344 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year, and 143 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers 1,316 were referred to remittent fever, being 195 more than in the preceding three months, and 249 more than in the corresponding period of last year; 359 to simple continued fever, being 85 more than in the last quarter and 93 more than in the corresponding months of the past year; 45 to ague and 2 to enteric fever. In all 1,722 deaths were ascribed to fevers.

Although the mortality from cholera is not high, it is 115 more than in the first quarter of the year and 118 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were 195 cases, of which 130 proved fatal.

During this quarter an extraordinary importation of cholera cases occurred. On Monday, the 2nd of April, 23 persons returning from a pilgrimage were landed without the knowledge of the Harbour authorities from the s. s. Bhownugger, ill from choleraic symptoms and diarrhœa. On the 6th April, I found 15 of the passengers, who had gone to live in a Dhurumshalla, ill from cholera in that Dhurumshalla where there were 100 other persons, four in a building in which there were 715 people, two in a building in which there is a school, and of the scholars of that school two were attacked within three days of the arrival of the passengers and one died, three in a house in which there were 160 other persons, and one in a house in which there were 152 other persons. The buildings to which the pilgrims had gone and in which they were suffering from cholera were close to each other. I have never seen a more appalling sight than the 15 persons ill from cholera in the hall of the Dhurumshalla. They were of all ages and of both sexes. I at once wrote to the Health Officer of the Port—"pointing out that some 23 persons suffering from symptoms like cholera were landed last Monday from a steamer called Bhownugger, but of this name I am not certain, and proceeded into the city; with these persons we are dealing; but the circumstance I have specially to bring to your notice is the statement of some of the persons now ill, that deaths occured on board the steamer from an illness stated to be cholera. Some of the persons ill went to reside in a building in which is a school, and of the scholars in the school two have since been ill from choleraic symptoms. The people are said to be inhabitants of the Palitana State.

The Health Officer of the Port replies as follows; I was unable to obtain any information concerning the s. s. Bhownuggur until to-day; as that vessel, which arrived here on the 2nd instant, sailed again for Bhownugger before the receipt of your letter, and only returned from Bhownugger on Saturday morning.

I now forward the report of the Water Police concerning the circumstances of the case.

I have reported the matter to the Custom House authorites, who will probably take steps under the provisions of the Native Passengers Ship Act, to prosecute the commander of the s. s. 'Bhownugger' for not reporting the deaths which occurred during the voyage, and I have directed the captain of the vessel to thoroughly disinfect her.

In conclusion I may state that the cause of these deaths escaping notice is to be found in the rule which permits certain small coasting vessels to enter and leave the port without the services of a pilot.

The report of the Water Police is as follows:—"The s. s. 'Bhownugger' sailed from Bhownugger on the 1st instant at 6 a. m., and arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 2nd instant at 5-30 p. m., with 187 passengers. It appears that she sailed from Bhownugger with 190 passengers, three of whom died on the voyage from choleraic symptoms as shown in the accompanying list. On the arrival of the steamer in the Harbour the passengers were landed at Mody Bay, and went to their respective homes, and it appears since that 25 passengers named in the accompanying list have been affected with the same symptoms, out of whom five have been reported dead. The captain is unable to say whether the passengers came from Palitana or not, but that they all embarked at Bhownugger, and were not supplied with food by him. The captain further states that he did not report the casualties of the voyage to the authorities on his arrival at Bombay."

Our attention was drawn to the cases by the people living near them, for the occurance of so many cases had caused some alarm. On making enquiries from pilgrims who had been passengers on board the steamer; and who were not ill we were informed that deaths had occurred on board the steamer; and other deaths had occurred amongst the pilgrims at the place of pilgrimage and also while the pilgrims were waiting to embark at Bhownugger on the s. s. Bhownugger.

The following evidence of one of the passengers gives a very grapaic description of the rapidity with which the body of a person dying onsboard one of the coasting steamers in a voyage of 35 hours will be cast into the sea and disappear, not only the body, but evidence of the cause of death:—

"L. J., a native of Kutch Mandvee, who was a passenger by the s. s. 'Bhownugger,' said he had been on a pilgrimage to Palitana from Bombay and while there he had been told there was a good deal of sickness about. He went from Palitana to Songad and from there to Bhownugger, where he put up at a Dhurumshalla. It was also occupied by a number of other persons, some of whom he saw were very ill, and a few of this number subsequently died from the effects of the disease. After the witness went on board the steamer at that port, he observed that some of the persons who had also come on board were sent ashore again owing to their illness. In all about six or eight persons were sent away. The day following that on which the steamer left Bhownugger about four or six of the passengers were taken ill, three of whom died and were buried at sea. He could not say what these persons were suffering from. About five or six days after the vessel had arrived in Bombay, witness went to a wady where he saw some of his fellow passengers suffering from what he believed to be cholera."

The facts appear to be a follows:—About 200 passengers had embarked on board the s. s. Bhownugger, but some of them were sent ashore owing to being ill from cholera, and between Bhownugger and Bombay one male and two females died and their bodies were cast overboard. The master of the vessel was prosecuted by Government, and we gave evidence and he was fined Rs. 200. The excuse which the master put forward was that he thought that somebody would have reported, what he should have reported himself, the occurrence of the cases. The concealment of the cases was bad enough, but the departure of the steamer from Bombay to Bhownugger with other passengers without having been disinfected aggravated the offence.

Had it not been for the vigilance of Inspector Glover the cases would not have been discovered so soon as they were, and the prompt measures taken would not have been possible. It is remarkable that from the time of the importation of the cases by the s. s. Bhownugger cholera was more prevalent; but there were only two deaths from cholera in the week ending 20th March, one in the week ending 27th March, and two in the week ending 3rd April, while there were 8 in the week ending 10th April, 8 in the week ending 17th April, and 10 in the week ending 24h April.

This is not the only case of importation of cholera cases, but in the second case the steamer was disinfected before leaving the port.

248 deaths from small-pox have been registered, being 202 more than in the corresponding months of the past year, and 37 more than in the last quarter.

But during this quarter not only has there been an importation of cholera cases but there has also been an importation of persons suffering from small-pox. On the 2nd of May, 627 pilgrims were landed from the s s. 'Stura.' An epidemic of small-pox appears to have broken out amongst the pilgrims while on the voyage, and on arrival in Bombay it was found that seven of the pilgrims were suffering from small-pox; these seven pilgrims were taken ashore and sent to hospital. But until a house was found the pilgrims were huddled together under a passenger shed on the foreshore, and from the foulness which they caused a serious nuisance arose. As soon as the arrival of the pilgrims and the occurrence of small-pox amongst them was known to the Health Officer of the Port, a vaccinator was sent on board to vaccinate them, and all of them who had not been vaccinated, and who had not suffered from small-pox were vaccinated; in all 333 were vaccinated. This was well and promptly done. The pilgrims were landed, and after sometime placed in a house to the east of the Fort on Mody Bay and on vacant ground near that house. After the pilgrims were landed, five more cases occurred amongst the pilgrims.

Now as to sanitary conveniences for these pilgrims while awaiting for another steamer they were very indifferent. There were only two privies. For the pilgrims in the house there were two privies and for the pilgrims on the open ground there were none. The serious feature was this, that no official could do anything to secure better accommodation for the pilgrims. Although the house was fearfully overcrowded, it was clean; but outside the house the ground was not clean, for the pilgrims had to use it for natural purposes. The crowding on the open ground was not so serious as the nuisance around it, for there was no place set apart for natural purposes. Being strangers, the pilgrims suffered moae than they would otherwise have done.

From measles 89 deaths were registered, being 21 more than in the last quarter, but 170 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

To diseases of the Respiratory system 1,046 deaths were referred, being 14 more than in the past quarter and 170 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of these deaths, 668 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 47 more than in the last quarter, and 120 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; 220 deaths were referred to pneumonir, being 29 more than in the last quarter and 2 moae than in the corresponding months of the last year.

From diseases of the digestive system, 583 deaths were recorded, being 35 more than in the proce eding quater and 75 more than in the corresponding period of last year. Of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 259 were referred to diarrhœa, being 15 more than in the last quarter, and 15 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To dysentry 178 deaths were referred, being 13 more than in the last quarter and 47 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system, 146 deaths were referred.

The mortality from phthisis is 70 more than in the last qurter but 42 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

From diseases of the nervous system, 465 deaths were registered, being 74 more than in the last quarter but 29 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

To diseases of the circulatory system, 38 deaths were referred, being 2 more than in the last quarter but 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

17 deaths were registered under the head of leprosy.

To the general affection, dropsy, 32 deaths were referred, being 5 more than in the preceding three months and 17 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

24 deaths were ascribed to affections of the organs of locomotion, being 9 more than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

To diseases of the cutaneous system, 2 deaths were ascribed, being 3 less than in the corresponding months of last year.

2 premature births were registered.

The deaths from old age and debility were 68 less than in the last quarter but 148 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 93, being 6 more than in the last quarter, but 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 20 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 3 more than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year; of the deaths from poisoning, 9 were suicidal and 11 accidental, of the latter 5 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 5 more than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year, 11 were suicidal, 6 accidental, and in 8 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not know.

The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below—

	Per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	29·74
Hindus, Low-caste	37·21
Mussulmans	32·04
Parsees	25·51
Europeans	20·66

The increase of population in each class has not been estimated; the mortality is, therefore, less than shown.

The infant mortality is 607 more than in the last quarter and 299 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. 2,724 children under 5 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per. 1,000 of Population.
Under 1 year.....	1,864	329·38
" 2 "	491	124·35
" 3 "	209	59·34
" 4 "	92	26·89
" 5 "	68	17·49

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 4,005 bodies were buried, 1,771 burnt, and 331 conveyed to the Towers of Silence.

3,963, living—2,043 males, 1,920 females—and 244 still-born births were registered. The births in this quarter are 395 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, but 135 less than in the preceding three months. The birth-rate is equal to 17·58 per 1,000 of population, allowing for increase of population since 1881, and 20·50 on the census of 1881.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Bombay, 25th October 1888.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—163 bales cotton R Hurbullai; 50 bales wool, G H Adamji; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 70 cwts gu S Pragji; 120 bales old gunny, D Lowji; 620 cwts myrabolums, M Varji; 40 bales goats' hair and 7 bales wool, C Rajabally; 195 bales coir yarn, L Nursee.

City of Carthage s—142 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 875 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 8 bales silk waste, D Damoder; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 57 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld; 55 bales wool, H Coverji;

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—4 cwts ivory, R Dossabhai; 10 cwts ivory, W Tullokchand; 3 cwts ivory, S Dowlatchand, 12 cwts ivory, A C Abdulehman; 5 cwts ivory, T Lukumchand; 4 cwts ivory R Pursotam.

Horn Head s—20 cwts gum H Rahimtoolabhai; 2,000 cwts wheat J Fachiri, 800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 103 cwts gum H Goculdas; 85 cwts gum, O Esmail; 5,317 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

K Hind s—6 cases bristles, Bear and Katz.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray s—709 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co, 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 425 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Bourdonnais s—203 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Elizabeth s—5,580 cwts rapeseed; 7,000 cwt poppy seed, Lyon and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwts castor seed, and 5,000 cwts mowda seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 199 cwts rapeseed, 2,350 cwts castor seed, 2,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 1,020 cwts ground nuts, 198 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3 bags coffee, Ralli Bros.

Assam s—6 boxes indigo, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Assam s—33 boxes indigo, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eden Hall s—100 bags wheat flour, Royal Flour Mills.

FOR KOBE.

Thisbe s—30 bales twist, S Abhram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—3 pots sandalwood oil, 52 cwts sandalwood and 97 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Cassum; 25 bales twist, N Vithaldas; 112 cwts olibanum, N Moroji; 225 cwts ooplate, Y L Chang; 15 bales twist, and 2 cases peacock feathers, H Dattoo; 32 bales twist, H P Potha; 33 bales twist, W Poonjabhai.

Sutlej s—10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 60 chests opium, S J David and Co; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium, N I Abraham; 31 chests opium, I Peerbhai and Co; 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium S E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, T Topen; 5 chests opium, C Ebram; 7 chests opium, S Talab and Co; 14 chests opium, F N Postwalla 21 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 6 chests opium, B M Kapadia.

Thisbe s—25 bales twist, S Abraham; 300 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—64 chests opium, E J Abraham; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 109 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 9 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 6 chests opium, K Harmookrai.

WATERLOO AVENGED.

WATERLOO has been avenged at last, writes a contemporary. Jules Degregny is the name of the child of Destiny to whom it was reserved to "take it out" of perfidious Albion, once and for all; and and he has done the patriotic deed for which his countrymen have been waiting for three-quarters of a century in a book called "Londres: Croques Realistes," which has just issued from the Maison Quantin. It is only fair to say that M. Degregny, at the beginning, hoped for good things from us; and that it was with "profound regret" that he saw the "seductive pictures" of London and London life, with which his head was filled, vanish before the grim reality.

DIRTY ENGLAND.

From the first, however, writes our contemporary, summarising the work, M. Degregny had feared the worst. He knew by intuition that it would never do to travel from Paris to London in one day. The transition would be too abrupt. So he stayed a night at Amiens, and another at Calais, a town which he admires very much indeed. The railway station interested him greatly, since the destination of the trains is there announced by indicators "such as one never sees anywhere in England." The passage from Calais to Dover he found to be a serious matter; and he gives some pages of useful hints as to the best place to sit on deck if you do not want to be sea sick. M. Degregny again broke his journey at Dover, by way of gradually accustoming himself to the hardships of life in England. But at last he gets to London, and is at once very much annoyed about the weather. On the finest summer day everybody wears waterproofs.

"The temperature changes every minute; and and one's linen cannot resist for more than a day the attacks of the dirt which falls upon it from every direction." Nevertheless there is a shocking "penury of linen" in England. Nobody thinks of using napkins at dinner, and it is very disgusting to see people sucking their fingers because they have no serviettes to wipe them on; but M. Degregny could somehow contrive to dine badly without a serviette if only the sheets were clean. Even in the pretentious hotels the bed-linen is usually dirty or has at all events been used. "The servants are very expert at deceiving the unwary visitor, and one of the sheets is almost sure to have been used before. If you complain, the hotel-keeper will swear that it is a mistake which shall be repaired; but he will only have another dirty sheet put on in its place. The truth is that washing is very expensive in England." The bed-rooms, indeed, he found to be very bad altogether. "There is nothing about them remindful of that famous English comfort which has so often made our mouths water." In all save the costliest hotels you will be given small greasy toilet-tables, cream-jugs to hold the water, and little vases in which to wash your hands. In France or Belgium now, for the same money, you would have large marble tables furnished with every appliance necessary for the most extensive ablutions—including soap, perhaps, M. Degregny?

OUR UNFORTUNATE RAILWAYS.

The avenger has a tremendous go at the British army. "As a soldier the Englishman counts for nothing. He cares for nought but the parade. The love of discipline and the spirit of sacrifice are entirely wanting in him." Parchase has been abolished "ostensibly;" but commissions are still granted by favour, and are sometimes paid for in hard cash. But these wicked doings are always "concealed under a pretence of examination." M. Degregny is good enough to admit that the English railway carriages are as good as French ones; but he cannot stand the astonishing speed of our trains. When he alighted at Charing-cross on his journey from Dover he was as much fatigued as though he had been travelling for four hours on a French Railway. And then this high speed is so dangerous; which is of course the reason why at every railway station you are invited to furnish yourself with an accident assurance ticket. But the "international service" between Charing-cross and Dover is not conducted with the giddy rapidity of some of the other lines. "The English keep the risks and eccentricities for their personal amusement, and they are welcome to them." He cannot at all understand the stolidity with which the English peasant attends to his work and nothing else; and he was unspeakably hurt that the labourers in the fields did not stop as the train passed to "cast a glance of sympathy and admiration at the engine."

THE BRITON AT HOME.

London seems to have sat like a nightmare upon poor M. Degregny. The moment his train reached the outskirts his lungs were oppressed. He found very little air, and he did not like to breathe what there was. The first time people go out in the morning in this metropolis they cough and sneeze for some minutes by reason of the pollution of the atmosphere. In every house artificial currents of air are establishe d otherwise even the natives could not breathe. The greatest fraud of all which M. Degregny detected in London was our home-life, which is simply non-existent. If we are unwell we go to a hospital at once rather than get well at home. They are dirty people, too, these English, and he is tempted to believe that the famous "tub" exists only in name. Scarcely a private house in London contains a bath-room; and if you want your tub you must take a cab and travel an enormous distance before finding any baths. M. Degregny stayed (for a month) in a "family house" (whatever that may be); and even in establishments like that there is not always a bath-room. He is satisfied that we are all still at the point of cleanliness and domesticity which which the French had reached before 1789. Then he is much scandalized at the continued existence of the *soubrette*, who has long since died out in France; but is still "often" found in English households. About Englishwomen in general he has not trusted himself to say very much; but we learn that "les jeunes miss" all sit down to dinner in fresh muslin dresses, but their petticoats are always dirty. That, it seems, is the English "note." You must look at things, not beneath them. Under the Englishman's tie there is always a soiled shirt; and if he usually wears rather newer clothes than the Frenchman it is because the "blacks" spoil his things in two or three weeks. The Frenchman changes his linen much oftener than the Englishman; but does not say so much about it. Continuing his observations upon *l'Anglaise*, we are informed that our wives take no pride whatever in their houses, and leave their servants to themselves while they "dream over the Bible and run about to exhibitions." Being of a discursive mind, M. Degregny leaves the ladies to tell us that Clapham Junction is the only railway station in London anything like as big and busy as the Paris termini. Our stations have very small platforms and scarcely any waiting-rooms. Naturally the best hotels in the metropolis are those in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. In the English hotels when the post arrives the letters are thrown pell-mell upon "the tea-table," and whoso takes them who chooses. His hosts in the "family house" were humourists in their way; and were quite disappointed when he returned home day after day without having had his pocket picked.

OUR FOOD AND DRINKS.

Another of M. Degregny's illusions was about English meat. It is so bad that you cannot eat it without plenty of hot sauces and "relishes." The salmon is better than the meat; but it is heavy and indigestible, and the only vegetable that is palatable is boiled cabbage. Bread is very scarce and difficult to obtain in London, and when you have found it it is very bad and hard to digest. The poultry is as bad as the meat and nothing is scarcer in London than a fresh egg. Tea, however, is good; but so strong that he suspects us of putting pepper into it. Another item of useful information is that tourists are very rare in London. M. Degregny found "les bars" very interesting; for they are about the only places in which the national character can be fairly studied. At the amount which we can drink he stands aghast; but he does not blame us; English drunkenness is all the result of the climate.

SOME OTHER WEAKNESSES OF LONDON.

The institutions of this country are as entirely bad as its people and its manners and customs. The British Post Office is the most mismanaged in the world; and nowhere are so many letters sent to the Dead-letter Office, simply because the postmen will not take any trouble. Mr. Raikes's explanation that a good many letters cannot be delivered because they are unaddressed he dismisses as "tres humoristique" but quite unconvincing. Our newspapers, it is true, move him to admiration; since not even *L' Independance Belge* (!) publishes news more rapidly. The articles, however, are usually cleverly disguised puffs of Madame Tussaud's, the Crystal Palace, or some other exhibition. *La Pudique Albion* comes in for some very scornful remarks. To such unheard-of lengths do we carry our prudery that no tailor dares show a pair of trousers in his window. The English language is atrociously difficult. "I have noticed many little circumstances which place it beyond doubt that the English find it difficult even to understand one another. Indeed, I am disposed to believe that the real reason for the taciturnity of the English is that it fatigues them to speak their own tongue." The streets of London were a great disappointment to M. Degregny. He found them poor, ugly, and dirty; while the business streets were half-empty beside those of Paris. London is distressingly new, and contains only three buildings—Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, and the Savoy Chapel—which are anterior to the eighteenth century. The town, on the whole, is safe; but to venture east of the Mansion House after dark is to tempt fate, for "Whitechapel is famous for its corpses." M. Degregny so far forgets Waterloo as to allow himself to admire our police, our omnibusses, our parks, and the Houses of Parliament; but "the most enjoyable part of an excursion to London is the return to France Upon reaching Calais one feels as though one had escaped from prison. The first *douanier* one meets seems like a guardian-angel pointing out the entrance to the promised land."

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN TURKEY.

IT is not only among us "unbelievers" remarks a home journal, that the question of education and examination is matter of discussion. In Turkey a secular and State-aided education is replacing the old religious teaching, much to the scandal of the old Turkish party. But whatever progress modern ideas have made in secular matters, they have not yet been allowed to interfere with the old order of things in matters directly controlled by the Sheik-ul-Islam. The Softas, when they are still candidates for ordination, pass through the ancient course of study. The Koran, commentators on the Koran, and the endless "traditions," supply the main matter of examination.

Like most other examinations in set subjects, says our contemporary, the questions and answers generally travel over the same ground each year, and the grave audience is usually edified by some such dialogue as this.

Question: How many angels stand before the throne of Allah?

Answer: A million of millions.

Examiner: Good. Now, tell me what is the height of the angel who surveys the earth?

A.: His stature is comparable to the distance from the depths of the sea to the highest of the seven heavens.

Q.: Can you tell me, my son, what is the measurement from that angel's ear to his eye?

A.: Yes; it is stated in the traditions to be a matter of three days' journey at least. (Sensation among the audience.)

Ex.: You have said the thing which is true. Now, tell me, how are floods caused in the earth?

A.: If this mighty angel perspires, and a drop should fall to the ground, it is sufficient to cause a deluge.

Q.: Now, be good enough to tell me the manner in which Paradise is reached after death.

A.: By a bridge, which though really no wider than a thread seems to the true believer wider than the largest street in Stamboul. But if he be not a true Mussulman at heart he will fall off and drop thence into the flames of hell.

Q.: Can you give us any idea of the heat of those flames?

A: Yes. If earthly fire were brought there and heaped upon you, it would give exactly the same sensations as ice would cause here.

Q.: How is a good Mussulman lodged in Paradise?

A.: Each good Mussulman has a house of his own. There are a thousand doors and each is made of a single pearl. In the middle is a divan for the good Mussulman to sit upon and one thousand angles are ready at his beck and call.

Q.: How many houris have good Mussulmans in Paradise?

A.: Seventy apiece. The houris live in a fine harem, next to his house with the thousand doors.

Q.: Do you know how the houris are dressed?

A.: Yes. Each has on seventy garments; yet these are such that their hearts are seen shining through them like the star Aldebaran.

Q.: What are the trees like in Paradise?

A.: Their roots are in the air, and the branches grow downwards, so that when a good Mussulman wants to eat fruit he has only to turn his head to find some.

Q.: How is a true believer fed in Paradise?

A.: The birds fly about ready cooked. If a true believer wants to eat, a bird flies down to him, and he can eat what he pleases. When he has had enough the bird flies away. It is glad that one of the faithful has condescended to eat part of its body.

Q.: What are the rivers of Paradise?

A.: Two; one flows with wine, the other with water, and by the banks, instead of reeds and palms, grow lovely houris.

Q.: When a good Mussulman is buried, what happens?

A.: If he is indeed a true Mussulman, an angel comes the same night and opens the grave so that it is fifty fathoms wide; he places a candle at the head and says, "Rest here until you enjoy the blessings of Paradise."

Q.: If he is not a true Mussulman, what happens?

A.: Then the grave closes in and crushes him; and the angel comes with a club and strikes his head, saying, "Suffer here until you pass into hell."

Q.: Why is it not well to curse a Christian funeral?

A.: The reason is this. As the breath departs from the body of every mortal, be he Giaour or Mussulman, a spirit appears bearing in his right hand an image of Paradise, in his left an image of hell. If even at that moment the man chooses Paradise, he enjoys all the privileges of a true believer. Now, many persons, apparently Christians, choose aright at death, and many seeming Mussulmans have been no better than Christians at heart. Not till death are these matters settled; and, after burial, every night a thousand ghostly camels are busy transporting the b lievers from the Christian burial-place to ours at Scutari, and removing from the burying-ground of the Mussulmans the bodies of those who were in heart Christians. It is impossible to say what a man may be while his body is yet undecayed. Thus it is wrong and foolish to curse a Christian's funeral.

If the candidate's answers are satisfactory, he is qualified to officiate in a mosque; but if he prefers it, he may spend four more years in other studies, his knowledge of orthodox theology having been once ascertained. "Ephlatun" and "Aristot"—Plato and Aristotle—are then read in the Arabic, and some knowledge of Il-my-kami (Alchemy), or natural science, is obtained from the Arabic treatises on chemistry. But the "further examination" in these advanced subjects would demand a separate paper.

"UNDEVELOPT MAN."

IN the second number of the *Women's Gazette*, says the *Daily News*, Mr. Gladstone's daughter, Mrs Harry Drew, discusses at some length the old question whether woman is merely "undevelopt man" or "diverse." On the whole she comes to the conclusion of the Lady Ida's triumphant lover; but for all that she charges the men with having been far too ready to "assume fundamental diversities and to legislate accordingly." What men generally count as diversities are, according to the writer of this plea for equality, in the race of life, "mostly the result of different circumstances, different training, the habits and customs, the mistakes of ages. This is illustrated by the portraits of woman in the stories of the Russian novelist Tolstoi. "When women read his books, and recognise themselves in their pages—the finest subtlest shades of their nature analysed, dissected, revealed, as no woman, not even George Eliot, has revealed them, is not this (it is asked) because he has made human nature, rather than men and women, the groundwork of his closest study, not man's nature, not woman's nature, but the old human nature which is common to both?" The reader will be prepared by this to learn that Mrs. Drew is an advocate of women suffrage. Men have invented the designation of "the Shrieking Sisterhood," but they are reminded that if the champions of "woman's rights" have "shrieked" or fallen into "methods more or less questionable," they have been denied the power to attract attention by the silent pressure of the vote to laws and customs that heavily and unjustly press upon their sex. In brief, Mrs. Drew expresses her belief that, given equality of conditions, nature may be safely trusted to discover and decide very much more surely than man alone what man and woman respectively are best fitted to do.

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SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE proceedings at the Palais Bourbon on the 8th inst. were of a lively character. On the Order of the Day for the election of a third Questor, M. Felix Pyat opposed it. He said they did not want Questors. Their country was the most indebted, the most heavily taxed, and the least peopled country in Europe. They had one functionary for every ten inhabitants, and most of those placemen were of no earthly use. The taxpayers were clamorous for retrenchment: why not effect a small saving by dispensing with a third Questor. This remark developed a scene which

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

A TRAVELLING correspondent sends to the *St. James's Gazette* the following article on Prince Ferdinand who occupies a position so critical that many another man would have forsaken it : —

The position of a prince who has been practically boycotted by the European Powers is not without its advantages. He can live for his country and for himself. He is free from the necessity of receiving unwelcome foreign princes with feigned cordiality ; he escapes many tedious banquets with effusive speeches and insincere toasts to follow ; he has no visits of ceremony to pay and return, no gala receptions to organize; he is not compelled to dissemble his joy at the departure of guests who have bored him unspeakably. He is equally happy in his exemption from the intrigues, jealousies, and counterplots of foreign Ministers and Agents: he is, so to speak, alone with his people, and can give the whole of his time and energy to studying their interests and winning their affections. To Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the non-existence of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Powers, and the consequent absence of distinguished strangers from his *entourage*, has been of distinct advantage in rendering his Court more popular with the Bulgarians, whose hatred of foreigners almost amounts to detestation. And those who remember how Prince Alexander was distracted by the rivalries of the foreign Agencies at Sophia, and how in the hour of his adversity he was deserted by all his diplomatic friends, except the British Agent, will be disposed to congratulate Prince Ferdinand on his immunity from intercourse with external advisers.

"AN INTERESTING REMINSCENCE."

When, exactly a year ago, Prince Ferdinand in a modest but firm speech opened the usual autumn session of the Sobranje, few political prophets would have been found bold enough to predict that in twelve months' time he would still be in Bulgaria to congratulate his Parliament and his people on a year of greater tranquillity and progress than the Bulgarians have enjoyed since their emancipation. The European press rescounded with sinister forebodings : Prince Bismarck's organs not only prophesied but threatened misfortune ; the Moscow journals spoke openly of the fate of Maximilian of Mexico, but gave the young ruler of Bulgaria shorter shrift than was accorded to that ill-fated monarch. When Prince Alexander, on his way to take up the government at Sophia, bade farewell to the great Chancellor, he was dismissed with the cynical remark that in after-years he would look back to his stay in Bulgaria as an interesting reminiscence." Prince Ferdinand, had he sought a similar interview, would probably have been congratulated on his prospect of a three weeks' tour in the Balkans. The great statesmen of Europe looked askance ; no felicitations arrived from crowned heads ; even the Emperor Francis Joseph did not venture openly to congratulate his young protege on his adventure. But discouragement from abroad was only part of Prince Ferdinand's difficulties. His new realm was torn asunder by internal dissensions ; a Ministerial crisis had occurred the very day of his election ; his future subjects were indignant at the famous treatment of his predecessor by Russia, and only half-disposed to transfer their allegiance from the hero of Slivnitza to his unknown successor. He had to take the place of a prince exceptionally qualified to win the heart of an Oriental. Handsome affable, kindhearted, Prince Alexander had exercised a personal charm over his people, now enhanced a hundredfold by his unmerited misfortunes. Every mouth was filled with comparisons disadvantageous to the new Prince of Bulgaria.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Prince Ferdinand has so far triumphed over all his difficulties. That he should at first have failed to create a favourable impression in Bulgaria was only to be expected from the circumstances of his birth and previous life. A strict Catholic, the lord of vast estates, brought up at Vienna amid the most aristocratic society in Europe, and inheriting from his mother the dynastic traditions of the Bourbons, he was hardly likely to find himself in harmony with the rude democratic charlishness and the bigoted Orthodoxy of his new subjects. The vulgar quarrels and intrigues of his Ministers, whom at first he must have looked upon as little better than newly enfranchised helots, the restraint, and the necessity for elaborate precautions for his personal safety must have been highly irksome to a young man who had hitherto enjoyed all the advantages that high rank, great wealth, and congenial society could offer him. But Prince Ferdinand, once the die was cast, determined to make the best of his position. Recognizing that for the present the great danger to Bulgaria was from without, especially on the side of Russia, he decided to assemble around his throne the most influential men in the country, without respect to party politics. There was a warning in the unconstitutional errors of Prince Alexander, who had fallen from the first into the hands of the Conservative party. Prince Ferdinand resolved to govern by means of a coalition Ministry, under the presidency of M. Stambouloff. M. Stambouloff is Radical, a man of haughty imperious disposition, impatient of restraint, and thoroughly conversant with the Oriental methods of making short work of one's adversaries. His Conservative colleagues have frequently offered to resign, and so has M. Stambouloff himself ; but the Prince has uniformly refused to accept resignations on either hand, insisting on a policy of compromise and mutual concession. It must be confessed that M. Stambouloff has usually had the lion's share of the concessions made. But the Ministry has held together ; and though a crisis was provoked in July by M. Stambouloff's vindictive persecution of Major Popoff, the Prince tided over the danger with considerable skill. He can now point to the fact that he has ruled Bulgaria for fifteen months in perfect peace and without a change of Ministry. It is no inconsiderable boast, when we consider what has happened in the neighbouring kingdom of Servia and Roumania during the same time.

IN COVENTRY.

Prince Ferdinand has, in fact, shown a greater for government than his critics were disposed to credit him with at the beginning. If he is devoid of certain shining qualities such as those with which Prince Alexander fascinated the Bulgarians, he is superior to his predecessor in political insight and judgment, in tact, and in the capacity for reconciling conflicting elements. Though not an authority on military matters, he is nevertheless a competent soldier ; and his former training in the Austrian cavalry and infantry enables him to acquit himself creditably in the continual reviews and inspections which from a considerable porotionf hii duties. Notwithstanding the passionate devotion of the army to Prince Alexander, neither officers nor soldiers have shown any tendency to disaffection under Prince Ferdinand, though their loyalty has been severely tested by the degradation of so distinguished an officer as Major Popoff. Russian efforts to excite disturbances, whether by paid brigandage or the exasperation of religious sentiment in the direction of Macedonia, have wholly failed in their object, and the Prince continues to make good his position in the eyes of Europe and to justify the choice of the Bulgarians. He is an indefatigable worker, often sitting up late at night to study official reports, and devoting a consider able portion of each day to the perusal of the most influential European journals. He is highly educated, and speaks German, French, Italian, Hungarian and English fluently. During the last year he has added Bulgarian to his linguistic acquirements ; a professor of Bulgarian attends him even on his tour, and he is now able to reply to deputations of his subjects in their native language. His recent speech to the Sobranje is confident and optimistic in tone, and, while wisely avoiding any allusion to foreign affairs, contains a reference to the " independence " of Bulgaria. The expression is noteworthy ; but, strange to say, it has not found a place in the short summary published in English newspapers. But though Prince Ferdinand is ambitious courageous, and naturally looks forward to the time when he can claim the ancient crown of Bulgaria, he will hardly be induced to forfeit the position he has already made for himself by any rash enterprise. Already the Power favourable to the *status quo* are anboudoning their attitude of frgide reserve' and the recent reception of their represents tives by Princess Clementine betokens a breaking-up of the ice. Meantime Prince Ferdinand is, so to speak, in Coventry ; but he does not much care. He rides upon the storm and profits by the angry passions in Dame Europa's school.

MR. J. C. LYLE, Assistant Engineer, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, has been allowed a year's furlough on medical certificate.

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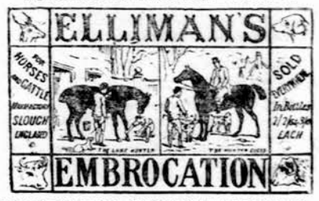

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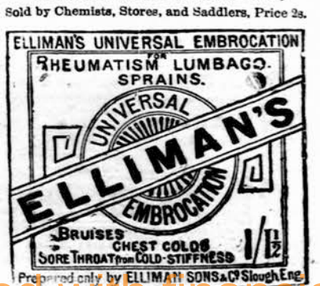

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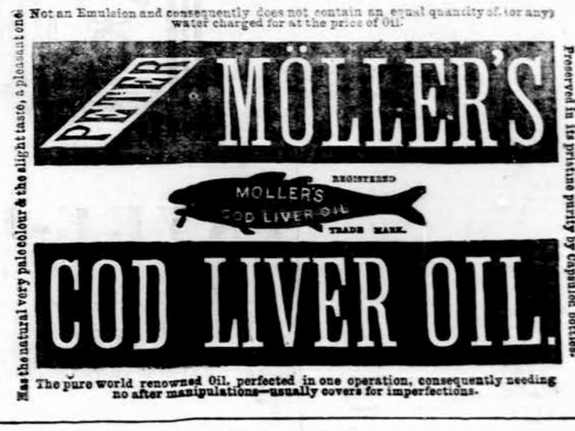
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing result of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers with thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspepsia, to persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining life, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon, being far superior in its restorative properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to the parts of generation and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, foul tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

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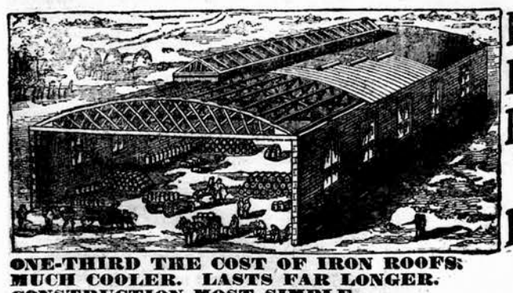

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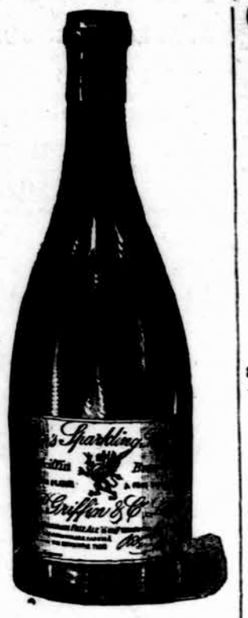

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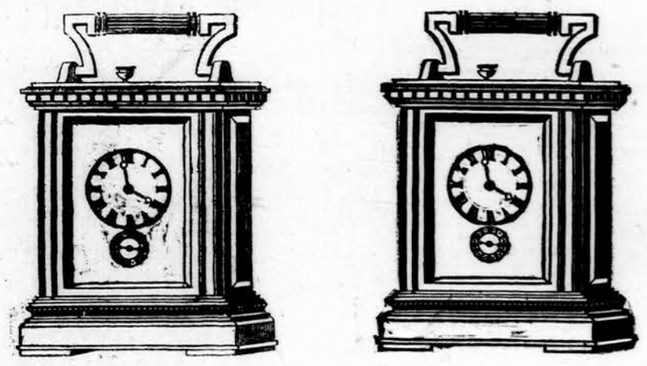
All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark

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DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

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MESSRS. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above TRADE MARK, with which their goods are now being stamped.

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N.B.—In no instance will the old stamps be used again.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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